

S R E - Memo

Reserve

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

JULY 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO THE REA STAFF:

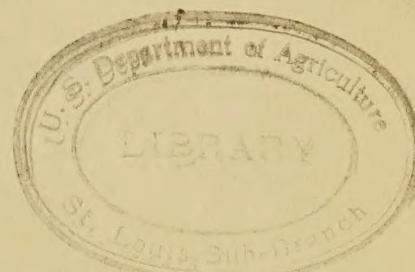
The attached leaflet describes the present national emergency and, very briefly, the contribution which REA as an organization and each of us individually can make.

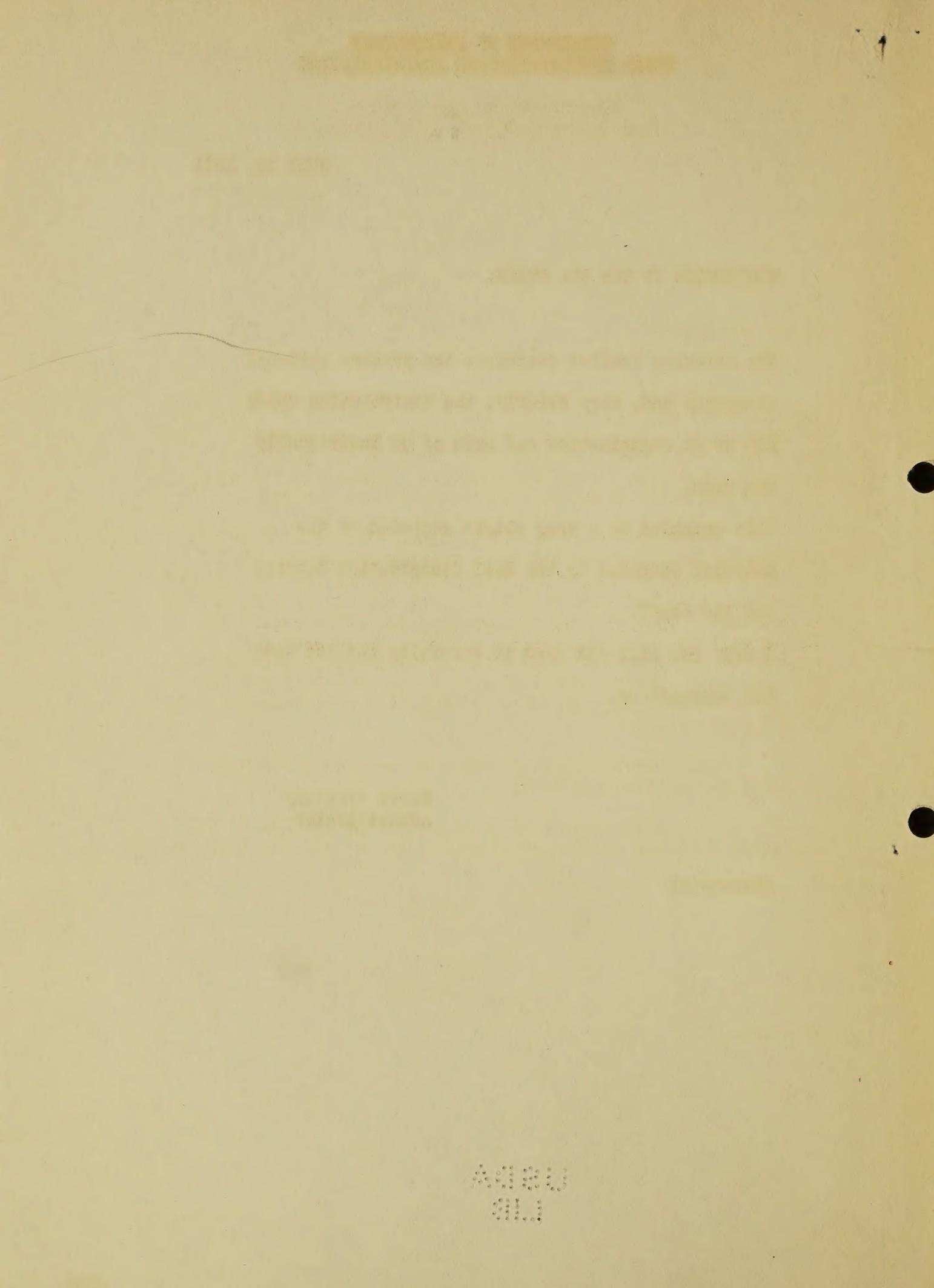
This pamphlet is a very slight revision of the material prepared by the Soil Conservation Service for its staff.

I hope you will all read it carefully and act upon its suggestions.

Harry Slattery
Administrator

Attachment





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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.
July 18, 1941

TO REA PERSONNEL:

Attached is a handbook on defense, prepared for SCS employees but adapted for you. You will note that it consists of three parts. Part One attempts to answer the question, "What Can I Do?", Part Two, the question, "What is the Danger to America?", and Part Three, the question, "Where Can I Find Reliable Background Information on Democracy and Defense?"

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HANDBOOK WILL BE MADE UP OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO DEFENSE AND SHOULD SUPPLY YOU WITH AUTHENTIC, SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE DEFENSE PROGRAM. These questions and answers will be sent out as the information is obtained. They will be mimeographed (on green paper) and copies will go to every employee of REA. We suggest that you arrange to attach these defense bulletins to the basic material which accompanies this memorandum so that, as additional information is sent you, you will accumulate a comprehensive file of reliable material.

Additional information will be carried in each issue of Rural Electrification News.

All of this material is prepared for the use of REA employees only and is not for distribution outside the organization.

Kendall Foss, Chief
Information Division

Attachment,

YOUR PART
IN
DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY

On May 27, 1941, the President of the United States proclaimed, in the following words, the existence of a full national emergency:

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS on September 8, 1939, because of the outbreak of war in Europe a proclamation was issued declaring a limited national emergency and directing measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations,"

WHEREAS a succession of events makes plain that the objectives of the Axis belligerents in such war are not confined to those avowed at its commencement, but include overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world-wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air, AND

WHEREAS indifference on the part of the United States to the increasing menace would be perilous, and common prudence requires that for the security of this Nation and of this hemisphere we should pass from peacetime authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it, as well as to repeal the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere.

I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.

I call upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital.

I call upon loyal State and local leaders and officials to co-operate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign-directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

I call upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence (SEAL) of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

* * * * *

To the workers of the Rural Electrification Administration, as to all Americans, the President's Proclamation is a call to action. Throughout the country, they are eager to respond. But they ask, "What can we do?"

This statement, prepared for the staff of the Rural Electrification Administration, is an effort to answer that question. Part one suggests briefly how employees of the Service may contribute most effectively to Democracy's defense. Part two attempts to provide the background information people need to understand the danger. Part three indicates sources of reliable material pertinent to defense. Part four deals in question and answer form, with some of the more important and most frequently discussed aspects of the defense picture, and will be made up of bulletins sent out currently.

The information in this statement comes from official government sources or from completely reliable private sources like the Council for Democracy, the American Council on Public Affairs, and similar organizations.

This information will be supplemented currently through the columns of the Rural Electrification News, the distribution of publications, special defense bulletins, and in other ways. You also can do much to increase your knowledge and understanding of the present situation by your own reading.

REB 11/46

PART ONE

I WANT TO HELP IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM. BUT WHAT CAN I DO?

1. You can speak up for democracy and America's defense.

Not a day goes by when you don't talk to other people — friends, business associates, folks you deal with in your job, the druggist and the filling station man. You can make that talk a powerful force for democracy's defense. Nothing you can do will be more helpful.

National morale is as vitally important to defense as arms production. Muddled thinking, defeatism, a wavering national purpose are as dangerous to our country now as any army of dictatorship. We need alert intelligence and solidarity of purpose and faith in ourselves as much as we need planes and ships and soldiers.

You have a job of great importance on the morale front. Hitler and his Fifth Column have already attacked us there, creating confusion, spreading doubt, fomenting discord, undermining our national unity in a thousand devious ways. You can wield the powerful weapon of words against him.

That's one thing you can do. It means hard work and careful thinking, keeping informed, and understanding what the dangers are and how to deal with them.

2. YOU CAN TAKE PART IN THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM.

Plans for giving everyone a chance to work for defense are now in the making. Exactly what these plans will call for, no one knows just now. But be alert for developments in your locality and make it a point to take part in any way you can.

Perhaps you feel that you could be of help in training people for some needed defense activity. Offer your services to your local civilian defense committee. Make suggestions freely, once you have thought your ideas through. But be sure to contact local Civilian Defense authorities -- work through and with the official set-up so that you won't cross wires or create confusion by duplicating the work someone else is doing. The biggest problem in the Civilian Defense Program is coordinating the work of local groups. Don't complicate that problem. (As the Civilian Defense Program takes shape, specific suggestions will be made regarding the kind of defense activities you can take part in.)

3. YOU CAN WORK HARDER THAN EVER AT YOUR JOB.

Extension of power lines into unserved rural areas is a defense objective. Whatever your contribution may be -- whether it's typing or designing power plants -- it is doubly important now. Our National strength cannot be measured in munitions alone, nor are planes and tanks all Britain needs to keep fighting.

The farmer with electricity can get more milk from his cows, and he can get a larger proportion of the milk to market. With electricity, he can get more eating eggs out of the same number of hatching eggs. And Britain desperately needs protein foods. Electrified communities can change their diets; the children can get hot lunches at the schoolhouses, and the farm families can have fresh meat from their own animals the year around. The elective service revealed an alarming percentage of dietary deficiencies important enough to disqualify our young men from rural areas from military service; the percentage was higher than among city men. REA is launching a program to keep that from happening again, and to correct it, so far as possible, now.

Moreover, REA lines are providing power for producing defense materials and for training our military and naval forces. As the farming-out process, the "bits and pieces" production which Britain has found so effective, becomes more general, rural areas offer many advantages over crowded industrial centers -- provided always that the rural areas have electric power. REA has never been late on a deadline to provide power for specific, direct defense needs.

In REA, you have an extraordinary chance to strengthen democracy. REA cooperatives represent Democracy in action. Tell that to farmers when you talk with them about their power cooperatives. Every REA cooperative is a symbol of the idea of Democracy -- but it will only be a way for farmers to get help unless farmers sense the deeper significance of the fact that in the district they have the chance to work at the job of making Democracy work.

(Suggestions for specific defense functions that REA can perform or help perform with its staff and its facilities are now being compiled for submission to defense authorities. As these proposals are approved, you will be notified and called upon to assist. Your suggestions are welcome --- send them in to the Information Division in Washington.

4. YOU CAN WORK AT MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK.

In every township, village, town and city, problems affecting the lives and happiness of millions of Americans are crying for attention and intelligent solution. Do your part, as a citizen, by participating in community efforts to do something about health, housing, recreation and similar problems. Every improvement along these lines is added strength for Democracy, added proof that Democracy can and will provide a decent life for people. Remember that Fascism and Communism breed in discontent and social distress.

Write constructive letters to your school authorities, to radio stations, to the newspapers.

Use your right to vote at every election and in the primaries. By using your vote thoughtfully, you are making democracy work. By going to the polls you prove that you deserve your freedom of franchise, the democratic process which makes America a free country.

Don't shirk jury duty. Be proud and zealous about your share in democratic justice, the right of every man to be heard and judged by his fellowmen. A lot of people in today's world have lost that right.

PART TWO

WHAT IS THE DANGER TO AMERICA?

America is today in danger. The President has stated that this country is threatened more seriously than at any time since the achievement of its independence. In an emergency so grave and so imminent as to endanger the security of the nation, it is not only desirable, it is essential, for every citizen to understand the sources of the peril and know what he can do about it.

The Sources of Danger

1. The Nature of Totalitarianism: The danger to America flows from the fact that there is alive and active in the world today a powerful force, completely and unalterably opposed to democracy. That force -- led by the Nazis and the Fascists -- is totalitarianism. Do not make the mistake of believing that totalitarianism is just a form of government. That error is responsible for much of the confusion and misunderstanding in the public mind about the true nature of the world situation today.

Totalitarianism is a theory of society. It is based on the assumption that there is a manageable cause for everything -- for success or failure, for prosperity or depression, for courage or discouragement. The theory holds that if these causes are discovered and regulated, the State can control the whole economy, morale, and manner of living of the people so as to obtain any results the heads of the State may desire. The State is thus the master of the people; they enjoy only such rights and liberties as the State sees fit to grant them.

The dictator of the totalitarian State controls prices, wages, currency, education, science, news, food supplies, entertainment, raw materials, scientific research, farms, labor, religion, expression -- absolutely everything that

constitutes modern society -- in order to maintain his grasp on the nation he dominates. As its name implies, totalitarianism is total. The success of the whole system depends upon control of all factors which -- if not controlled -- might weaken the position of the ruling group. The dictators leave nothing to chance. They cannot tolerate laissez-faire, or competition of trade, or competition of ideas, or competition of any sort, because the entire totalitarian system is based on the absence of competition or opposition.

Opposed to totalitarianism is our theory of society -- democracy.

Democracy is predicated on the belief that all men, as individuals, have certain basic rights. These rights are roughly equivalent to the "four freedoms" as stated by President Roosevelt.¹ Democratic government is a form of government which guarantees that these rights shall not be taken away or encroached upon. This guarantee operates against any individual, or any group, or the government itself, or any foreign government which seeks to abridge or destroy these "inalienable" rights.

Democratic government is based on the belief that the only kind of government which can guarantee that the people will enjoy the rights and privileges that are inherently theirs is a government run by the people themselves. The only safeguard against control of the government by one or a few persons is for the people to control the State.

1 From the message to the 77th Congress, January 6, 1941:

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms:

"The first is freedom of speech and expression ...

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way ...

"The third is freedom from want ...

"The fourth is freedom from fear ... "

Here is a graphic summary of how the Democratic and the Totalitarian theories of society differ:¹

The democratic system

Ends or Values:

1. Freedom and dignity of man.
2. Physical and social well-being of greatest possible number of individual men and women.
3. Equality of individuals and races.
4. Liberalism, the state confining its activities to a limited area and leaving a great "sphere of privacy."
5. Glorification of peace.
6. General popular participation in policy making.
7. The state exists for man.

Means or processes:

8. A written, living constitution used as a basic guide -- "government of law."
9. A free press as the basic source of information.
10. Free speech for dissenters at home and haven of refuge for dissenters exiled from abroad.
11. Education kept free to insure its integrity.
8. Direction through the will of the leader: the "fuehrer" principle -- "government of man."
9. A ministry of propaganda as main source of information.
10. Censorship, suppression, concentration camps and expulsion as methods for dealing with dissenters.
11. Education "coordinated" to insure "political reliability."

The dictatorial system

1. Power and glory of the state.
2. Economic prosperity and military supremacy of the nation, the fate of the individual being a secondary consideration.
3. Assumption of racial or national superiority.
4. Totalitarianism, the state dominating the whole area of life and leaving practically no sphere which the individual may claim as his own.
5. Glorification of war.
6. Participation in policy making limited to a few.
7. Man exists for the State.

¹ From: "The Challenge to Democracy" Bulletin P21, Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

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| 12. Major and minor parties flanked by legitimate pressure groups. | 12. Only one party, supplemented by a "labor front" and other "fronts" for other interests. |
| 13. Free elections and referenda. | 13. Fake elections and plebiscites. |
| 14. Legislatures vested with actual power to determine policy. | 14. Representative assemblies functioning largely as "soundings-boards." |
| 15. Public policies worked out through conference and legislation. | 15. Governmental policies merely promulgated or decreed. |
| 16. Executive given limited term and subjected to checks. | 16. Executive has unlimited term; not subject to effective checks. |
| 17. Supremacy of civil over military authority. | 17. Fusion of civil and military authority. |
| 18. "Open" police force -- with use of "third degree" methods strongly disapproved. | 18. Secret police force with use of terror. |
| 19. Courts independent. | 19. Courts subservient. |
| 20. Majority rules but minorities are recognized as having rights. | 20. Governance by a self-selected ruling class in the name of the state. |

But totalitarianism and democracy are not merely different; they are incompatible, irreconcilable. They cannot exist side by side. One must subordinate the other. Today these systems are locked in conflict, to decide which shall be dominant in the world. This is not merely an ideological war, or a political war, or an economic war. In its fullest sense, it is a war to determine, at least for our time, whether democracy or totalitarianism is to prevail as the theory of social action by which the people of the world will seek to solve their problems. In that fact lies the danger to America. We may be certain that the dictators intend that they and their system will triumph. They know that they must snuff out democracy or be themselves destroyed.

2. The Nature of Total War: The totalitarians are already at war against democracy throughout the world, but they wage a kind of war unlike

any the world has ever experienced before. It is total war. Total war involves three distinct and closely coordinated methods of attack — the military offensive, the economic offensive, and the morale offensive.

These three offensives are not launched simultaneously. And therein lies the most deadly threat of total war. Economic and psychological warfare can be waged independently of military warfare and of each other. They may be carried on incessantly, even in times of peace.

Psychological warfare, or the "morale offensive," is the newest phenomenon in war.¹ Many persons do not understand it. They think it is merely the broadside use of propaganda, as both sides used propaganda in the last war. Actually, psychological war is a carefully planned and skillfully conducted campaign to break enemy resistance without the use of arms, by causing its internal collapse. Psychological war has its strategy, tactics, and weapons, the same as any other type of warfare. Campaigns are worked out and maneuvers are executed with the same thoroughness and coordination which characterizes German military operations.

The strategy of psychological warfare is the systematic disintegration of the social, political, and economic structure of the enemy nation. It aims at strengthening German morale resistance while diminishing the morale resistance of the enemy. Its primary object is to bring about final victory by psychological means alone, though it is employed to weaken resistance in advance of actual armed aggression:

Some of the tactics of psychological war are:

1. Planting "Trojan horses" in the enemy country.
2. Ridiculing the enemy's national symbols, his Constitution, his flag, his leaders.

¹ This discussion is condensed from a currently unpublished report by the Committee on Morale of the Council for Democracy, based on a study of authoritative German books and publications.

3. Creating fear in the hearts of the enemy.
4. Creating and stimulating in the minds of the enemy a myth of totalitarian invincibility and an acceptance of inevitable defeat.
5. Causing the enemy people to lose faith in their institutions, their government, their leaders, their armies, their future.

The weapons of psychological war are:

1. Aggressive propaganda, spread in a thousand different ways.
2. Intimidation and terrorization.
3. Intelligence and espionage.
4. Misleading the enemy.

At the present time, the psychological warfare of the dictators is possibly America's greatest danger. That is because psychological war -- the "morale offensive" -- is being waged against us right now. It was waged against France for months before the armies clashed. It was waged against all the other nations of Europe, and it was successful in most of them. It is being waged in South America, in Central America, everywhere in the world that there are enemies of totalitarianism.

Worst of all, there are signs that the Nazi morale offensive is succeeding. Slowly, of course, but enough to give the dictators some satisfaction. Enough to slow down our defense efforts and our aid to Britain. Enough to have most of the Latin American nations about equally divided for us and against us. Enough to create a little discord here, a little confusion there, a little defeatism somewhere else right here in America.

Economic Warfare, or the "economic offensive" of the dictators requires first, that the State mobilize all its resources -- natural, industrial, financial, and human. It will exploit those resources to the fullest and exhaust them if necessary, to meet the exigencies of the hour.

The totalitarian monetary unit is based on a "unit of labor" rather than on gold or silver. And a unit of German or Italian labor is given a greater value than a unit, say, of Rumanian or Slovakian labor. Over all the area that the totalitarians control, which now includes almost all of continental Europe, exchange is conducted today on the basis of the mark and the lira — the "labor currency." All commerce with the conquered countries is controlled in a manner favorable to the conqueror nations and calculated to enforce the subservience of the "vassal" nations.

Commerce with other nations, while controlled only on the totalitarian end of the transaction, is conducted in an equally ruthless way. To nations with worrisome surpluses or in an unfavorable trade position, the dictator nations offer attractive prices for their products, to be paid for in manufactured goods. Having little choice in the matter of disposing of burdensome surpluses, these nations make a deal, deliver their goods, and wait for the dictators to pay. Time passes, no payment is forthcoming, and the trading nation begins to feel the pinch of the unfavorable exchange situation created by the transaction. It asks for payment. The totalitarian government replies that it cannot furnish the goods originally promised. Will some other type of goods be acceptable? Almost invariably, the trading country finally has to accept goods it does not need or want. Greece once had to accept mouth organs in payment for goods furnished Germany.

As Albert T. Lauterbach phrases it in the pamphlet German Plans for a New Economic Order in Europe:¹ "To sum up, what National Socialism is announcing as its intention in case of a decisive victory is a new economic system on

1. Published by the National Economic & Social Planning Association, Washington, D. C., April 1941.

an international scale, though controlled and directed from Berlin. If Hitler is to coordinate the European Continent, then this will differ very widely from any liberal concept of such a coordination; it will involve a dictatorial utilization of the continental resources for the purposes of the Third Reich, though not necessarily even in the interests of the majority of the German people. Large populations may be uprooted to make place for others or sent thousands of miles away to serve in labor slavery, as has been the case in substantial sections of Poland. The living standard of all the continental nations except Germany and possibly one or two of her allies, is likely to be kept at the lowest possible level, while the populations of the conquered countries may receive some occasional crumbs out of the gigantic surplus of continental exploitation."

Military War: The totalitarian psychological and economic offensive is now being waged unceasingly and determinedly against all enemies, everywhere, and particularly in the Americas. Our most immediate concern, therefore, is to resist these new and little understood methods of attack.

But we dare not minimize the dangerous power of the totalitarian military machine. It has been demonstrated with stunning success in the last year or so.

We know, in general, how it works. Speed, mobility, and striking power are the principal elements in German armed offensive. Nazi airplanes capable of making 400 miles an hour leave Axis-held channel ports and strike at London in 15 minutes, giving British pilots just that much time to run to their planes, take off, and gain altitude in order to intercept them. In battle, such planes, traveling six miles a minute, pave the way for the ground forces: motorcycles, capable of 80 or 90 miles an hour; observation cars almost as fast; tanks, gun-carriers, and troop transports moving 50 or 60 miles an hour over all kinds of terrain. Airplanes and tanks, formerly regarded as auxiliary weapons, are utilized in enormous numbers as the very backbone of the attack. Speed is the

essence of the "blitzkreig", and with speed are combined the heaviest possible fire power per man and the heaviest possible protective armor. This is "lightning war" as developed by the dictators. After careful psychological and economic campaigns have reduced enemy morale, shaken confidence, confused and misled the population, the tactics of lightning war are remarkably effective.

Total War and its Application to America: Such, then, is the pattern of totalitarian war in outline. Encirclement and attack on the morale and economic fronts come first. If they do not actually bring the enemy to terms, lightning military action follows. We have seen the pattern repeated time and again. Fourteen times it has succeeded. Fourteen countries have been conquered. The fifteenth still fights.

Can we expect that total war will eventually reach America?

The evidence indicates that possibility. The psychological war is on already in the United States and particularly in our smaller, weaker, neighbor republics to the South.

Thirty Nazis were recently arrested in Chile after an attack on the headquarters of the political party in power. These men were members of the Popular Socialist Vanguard, a well organized Chilean Nazi party which attempted to overthrow the Government two years ago. Pampero, a paper published in Buenos Aires, is purely a Nazi propaganda medium violently pro-Nazi and anti-American. Six of the daily papers in La Paz, Bolivia, are more or less consistently pro-Nazi. The editors of an anti-Nazi newspaper in Uruguay were recently threatened with death if they continued their policy. Later they were fired upon in the streets of Montevideo. A recent report from Panama says that a weekly bulletin of 30 pages of Nazi propaganda is mailed free of charge from Martinique to persons all over the Caribbean area and Latin America.

These are just a few items that have appeared in the press in the last two or three weeks. They are evidence that the propaganda war -- the "morale offensive" -- is under way in Latin America. It means that the first step in total war against the Americas has long since been taken.

In the United States the totalitarian "morale offensive" is necessarily more subtle. Knowing that this country would not tolerate open pro-Nazi or anti-democracy propaganda, the totalitarians have varied their technique. Here they try to create dissatisfaction, unrest, lack of confidence, hatred, disunity, defeatism. Working with them, under the Nazi-Communist accord, is the most extensive and efficient mechanism of terrorism, violence, and sabotage in the world -- the Communist party -- aiding them, too, perhaps unwittingly but none the less effectively, are many good Americans who find nothing to fear in the rise of totalitarianism and deny that it threatens America. And playing into their hands are the anti-Semites, the labor baiters, the negro-haters who, though loyal Americans, have forgotten the meaning of democracy.

How well this Nazi offensive against American morale is succeeding, you may judge for yourself from the news and editorial columns of your newspapers that tell of the internal cleavages and lack of unity the German morale offensive is seeking to create.

The "economic offensive" is likewise actively under way in the Americas, and in the event of a Nazi victory over Britain, a full scale "economic" war for Latin America may be expected. How this war will be waged we may judge from past evidence.

Recently the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade and Exchange spoke of the troublesome export situation America might expect in coming years, "since," as he said, "Europe, which has been following with keen attention the American attitude regarding the present conflict, will regulate its future commercial policy so as

to favor particularly the revival of trade currents with friendly countries." He pointed out that after the war all non-European countries would try to resume trade with Europe, offering raw materials and foodstuffs for manufactured goods. He stated that the Axis, in control of the entire European economy, would be in a position to impose its own conditions of buying and selling in the European market on all other nations.

Straws in the wind are facts such as these: Until the British blockade stopped shipments, the Nazis were selling in the Dominican Republic an automobile with a price of \$350, which competed with a similar American automobile selling for \$650. The German machine was reported to be made up largely of American-made parts, assembled in Germany. Some of the difference in price might be explained by high shipping rates in the United States, but most of the difference probably lay in the fact that the German car was built by a State-controlled industry with slave labor. Nicaragua reports that German-made sewing machines and radios have been received there in spite of the war. Radios from the Netherlands East Indies have also been arriving, and underselling American-made models. The Axis powers have been buying Brazilian mica at fantastic prices which Americans have refused to meet, and shipping it out by plane. As everyone knows, South America has been networked by Axis-owned and operated airlines. Oswald Ryan, of the Civil Aeronautics Board, recently said in a nationwide broadcast that this air network was not commercial, but a "well-considered instrumentality of national policy which is bent upon the cultural and political domination of the South American continent." These isolated examples could be supplemented by many others; they are sufficient, however, to indicate in a general way the pattern of totalitarian "economic" war.

Total Defense Against Total War: Since total war involves an attack on three fronts, total defense calls for counter action on the same three fronts. The separation of these three areas of defense action is largely a matter of purpose or method rather than of organization. Consequently, while the national defense program is not organized along lines defining these "fronts," it does provide for positive action on each of them.

Military defense is entirely a Governmental function. The Army and the Navy constitute our defense against direct military attack upon this country or upon other countries whose freedom we consider vital to our own security. It is the responsibility of the Government with the support and cooperation of the people to mobilize and perfect the nation's defenses on the military front.

Economic defense is partly a Governmental and partly a citizen responsibility. It involves a general strengthening of our internal economy and a positive counter-attack with economic weapons.

The defense program is now developing rapidly on this front. Controls to prevent inflationary price increases are exercised by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply under Leon Henderson. A system of priorities to prevent shortages of raw materials is in operation, agricultural production is being geared to defense needs to insure an adequate food supply, and similar measures are evidence of our present effort to prevent economic pressures from within.

At the same time, an aggressive plan of offensive is being followed on the economic front, particularly in South America. Both Government and private business are counteracting Nazi economic penetration in the nations to the South, using such weapons as loans to South American industry, heavy purchases of material, underselling Nazi products in South American markets, displacing German airlines with American-operated lines, and so on.

Morale defense is almost entirely a citizen responsibility, though leadership and assistance must be provided by the Government. It is perhaps the most important phase of defense to most of us at the present time, in view of the nature and purpose of the totalitarian morale offensive already being waged against us.

The most effective defense against this psychological warfare is to take the offensive against it. That requires a clear understanding of the methods of the enemy, so that we can recognize and combat them wherever they are met.

The Axis powers, naturally, have already sent into this country a large number of clever, well-trained agents. Some of them are accredited consuls or other diplomatic officials whose connection with the German or Italian government is openly admitted. These men, having the advantage of unrestricted confidential communication with Berlin and Rome, are the leaders and organizers of all undercover activities in America.

Other agents are sent here, some as German citizens on business missions, some as students or scientists, some posing as citizens of other nations -- possibly even as Americans -- some posing as tourists, some as refugees. These secret agents have access to more places, more freedom of movement, greater opportunity to do their work without suspicion.

These two groups -- the accredited representatives and the secret agents -- are, however, only the vanguard of the real attack. Through them a network of informers and workers is made up of picked men from the ranks of German and Italian sympathizers, from the communist organization, from honest people of European descent who are compelled to join by threats against their relatives still living in Axis territory, and from among dissatisfied, ambitious, and unscrupulous Americans.

The morale offensive goes on even while the Axis might be outwardly

friendly to the country at which it is directed. As a matter of fact, the job of the "borers from within" is made easier by constant assurances that the aims of the dictators are purely peaceful. A definite effort is made to lull the nations being attacked into a sense of security by repeated remonstrances that the axis powers have no designs whatever upon them. Totalitarian spokesmen point out the impossibility of a successful military attack, and describe the fears of the enemy government as "absurd" and "hysterical." Meanwhile, the agents of the Axis are attempting by subversive means, to weaken morale and undermine resistance on the inside.

In any nation, there are conflicting interests among the people. Often there is hatred between groups. Always there are a number of restless, dissatisfied persons. The Axis spots these rifts -- the cracks in the armor of the nation -- and attempts to widen them. Wherever there is an opportunity to split the population of the enemy nation, they drive in a wedge. Naturally, they do not work openly. They do not espouse the cause of dictatorship; often they denounce it. They fan racial hatred into flame; try to divide labor against capital; set Catholic against Protestant, Christian against Jew, Democrat against Republican, conservative against liberal, "interventionist" against "isolationist", poor against rich, farmer against industrial worker.

They take advantage of every opportunity to discredit national figures -- the political leaders, labor leaders, industrial leaders, or others in whom the people trust. It is their purpose to weaken the faith in democratic government which is so essential to our national unity and solidarity of purpose.

Ewald Banse is one of the German writers and thinkers who greatly influenced Hitler. In 1932, he wrote: "The coming war, the great war that will decide the fate of the German people, will ultimately be fought out in the souls of the belligerent nations." Even earlier, in 1922, Walter Nicolai, one

of the inventors of psychological war, wrote, "War in Peace -- that is the best description of the role the intelligence service will play in the competition of various nations."

That, in general, is how morale warfare works, though a complete catalog of the means and techniques would be almost endless. The important thing to remember is that a psychological war is being waged against us now. Our enemy in this war is not a comic-strip villain with an accent, a beard, a shady background, and a bomb in each hand. Usually he cannot be distinguished from the Americans with whom we constantly associate. As often as not, in fact, he is an American and frequently he does not realize he is serving the purpose of the Nazis. He may sincerely believe himself a loyal, patriotic citizen.

The only way of recognizing our internal enemy today, therefore, is by the seeds of hatred, intolerance, fear, distrust, and defeatism he sows. Whether he acts as the paid agent of a foreign government or not -- he does the same damage. The fact that he is an American and is sincere makes him even more dangerous, and more difficult to deal with than an Axis agent.

A strong morale defense in the United States is necessary to offset and nullify the totalitarian effort to weaken us from within. More than that, our morale defense must be powerful enough to convince our friends and neighbors -- especially the Latin American republics -- that we are sufficiently united, sufficiently strong, and sufficiently determined to resist successfully whatever move the dictatorships may make against us.

Morale defense depends on the active cooperation and assistance of all Americans. The Government can point the way, and the rest is up to the individual citizen. This is a free country, and everyone has a right to have and to express his own opinions. We can and do frequently criticise our Government. That right will never be suspended because it is regarded in this

Democracy as one of the inherent rights of man. But if we believe in our Government, are willing to support it and follow its decisions, we have an obligation to defend it against destructive, harmful criticism.

Morale defense must be consistent with the Constitution. We cannot abridge the rights of free speech, of free assembly, of security in our homes, of freedom from illegal search and seizure of our property, and of freedom from illegal arrest. If we denied these rights to any citizen or group or class of citizens, we should endanger the whole theory and operation of our Democracy.

We would be erasing one of the very rights we are determined to defend.

Summarizing, morale defense in America requires that ...

1. Americans be acquainted with the truth -- the full truth -- about the dangers we face in totalitarianism.
2. Americans understand clearly the nature and purpose of democracy.
3. Americans have faith in democracy as the only form of social organization which guarantees that the rights and the integrity of man shall not be violated or abridged.
4. Americans have faith in the ability of democratic government to solve the problems of the people.
5. Americans recognize and resist the attempts of selfish groups to engender intolerance, hatred, disunity, defeatism, and fear.
6. Americans develop a dynamic, militant democracy -- a passion for democracy -- as strong and forceful as the aggressive evangelism of totalitarianism.

By united action, with a clear understanding of their purpose and without compulsion, our morale defense can be made impregnable. The first aim of the Soil Conservation Service in doing its part for the national defense is that each and every employee -- technician, clerk, or laborer -- fortify himself against the forces that would wreck and destroy our morale. He must believe in the six principles sketched above. He must be vigilant -- on guard against propaganda and the other strength-sapping weapons of our enemies, internal and

foreign. He must be ready and able to defend democracy and the government we have created. He must think, speak, and act for democracy.

PART THREE

WHERE CAN I FIND RELIABLE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON DEMOCRACY
AND DEFENSE?

(This preliminary reading list and the list of private organizations issuing material on subjects related to the defense program was compiled by the Library of the Department of Agriculture.)

DEMOCRACY AND DEFENSE

A Preliminary List

A B C of the U.S.A.: A series of miniature essays on democracy. National League of Women Voters. 1939 10¢

American Council on Education, American Youth Commission. Education and the National defense. 1940 Free

Americas South and North. Survey Graphic. March, 1941. 50¢

Amidon, Beulah. Who can afford health? (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 27)

Barnett, R. W. America holds the balance of power in the Far East. 1940 American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. 25¢

Basic documents of democracy. Supplement to Current Events. American Education Press, Columbus. To be published in Fall, 1941.

Berle, A. A. Economic defense of the Western hemisphere. The United States and a world at war. mimeogr. Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, June 1940. 20¢

Bidwell, Percy W. If war comes ... mobilizing machines and men. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 48) 1941 10¢

Bisson, T. A. Showdown in the Orient. (World Affairs Pamphlets No. 8). 1940. Foreign Policy Association. 25¢

Briggs, Thomas H. Enemy within. Reprint from "School and Society." Jan. 27, 1940. Macmillan Co., Ross Ave. & Akard Street, Dallas, Texas. Free

- Briggs, Thomas H. Ramparts we defend. Complement to his "The Enemy within" listed above. Reprint from "School and Society," Sept. 7, 1940. Macmillan Co., Ross Ave. and Akard Street, Dallas, Texas. Free
- Brockway, Thomas. Battles without bullets; the story of economic warfare. (Headline Books no. 19). 1939. Foreign Policy Association, 25¢
- Brooks, Robert R. R. National labor policy and total defense. American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 25¢
- Bryson, Lyman. Which way America. Macmillan. 1940. 17¢
- Carr, E. H. Propaganda in international politics. Pamphlet on World Affairs, No. 16. Farrar and Rinchart 1940
- Chandler, H. P., Kerwin, J. G., and Lasswell, Harold D. Our liberties today. University of Chicago Round Table Discussion pamphlet no. 68. July 2, 1939. Univ. of Chicago Press. 10¢
- Civil liberties. Building America, Vol. 4, No. 8, May, 1940.
- Community employment problems under defense. A memo of the Council for Democracy. America Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 25¢
- Connecticut League of Women Voters. Freedom or fascism? Yale University Press 1940. 25¢
- Cushman, Robert E. Safeguarding our civil liberties (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 43) 1940 10¢
- Defense and the consumer, by the Institute for Consumer Education. What is the consumer's responsibility? Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 54. 1941 10¢
- Donovan, William and Mowrer, Edgard. Fifth column lessons for America. American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 25¢
- Educational Policies Commission. Education and the defense of American democracy. National Education Association. 1940 10¢
- Eliot, George F. Defending America. (World Affairs Pamphlets no. 4). 1939. Foreign Policy Association, 25¢
- Freedom of assembly (Defense Digest) American Association for Adult Education 1940 10¢
- Germany's challenge to America's defense. Planning Pamphlet No. 4. April 1941. 25¢

How can we speed up national defense? (Town Meeting of the Air) Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10¢

Irwin, Theodore. Inside the "christian front". American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 10¢

Is Hitler's defeat essential to the United States? (Town Meeting of the Air). Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10¢

McCulloch, John I. B. Challenge to the Americas. Headline Books, No. 26 Foreign Policy Association 1940 25¢

Millions for defense: emergency expenditures for national defense 1933-1940. Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. Free

Meyer and Cross. Making democracy work - how youth can do it. Civic Education Service, Washington, D. C.

Miller, Clyde. How to detect and analyze propaganda. Town Hall Pamphlet, No. 3 10¢

Munger, R. F., and others. America's capacity to arm. Univ. of Chicago Round Table Discussion pamphlet no. 119, June 23, 1940 10¢

Murphy, Frank. In defense of democracy. American Council of Public Affairs, 1721 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

National defense! How can I help? Hawley Publishing Co., Redding Ridge, Conn. 25¢

National Economic and Social Planning Association. Democracies also must plan. 1939. (Planning Pamphlets no. 1) The Association. 25¢

Our Latin-American neighbors. Building America, Oct. 1939. Rev. March, 1941 30¢

Overstreet, H. A., Chester, C. M. and High, Stanley. What are we preparing to defend. (Town Meeting of the Air.) Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10¢

Rodefer, Frederick L. Democratic education. Suggestions for national defense by the Progressive Education Association. American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 25¢

Rowe, George F. Common defense. National Home Foundation Library, Washington, D. C. 25¢

Sprout, Harold. America's problem of national defense. 1939. National League of Women Voters, 15¢

Stone, W. T. America's choice today. (World Affairs Pamphlets no. 9). July, 1940. Foreign Policy Association. 25¢

Stewart, Maxwell S. How shall we pay for defense? (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 52) 1941 10¢

Stewart, Maxwell S. Income and economic progress. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, no. 1), (rev. ed. 1938) Public Affairs Committee 10¢

Stone, William T. America rearms; the citizen's guide to national defense. Headline Books, No. 28. Foreign Policy Association 25¢

United States Constitution

United States Declaration of Independence

U. S. Dept. Labor. Women's Bureau. Effective industrial use of women in the defense program. Special Bul. No. 1. Washington, D. C. Free

University of Chicago. Round Table. Discussions.

Bernays, E., Lasswell, H. and Thomas, N. Morale first line of defense. No. 149. 10¢

Cole, H., DeVinney, L. and Williams, Major A. Can the Americas be invaded. No. 152. 10¢

Jacoby, N., Bingham, A., Nye, G. P. and Schuman, F. Which road for America? No. 162. 10¢

Krueger, M., Spencer, W. H. Yntema, T. O. Can capitalism defend America. No. 150. 10¢

Moulton, H., Slichter, S. and Chorne, L. Defense economics. No. 158. 10¢

Stone, R. and Douglas, P. Strikes and national defense. No. 157. 10¢

What is youth's role in defense of democracy? (Town Meeting of the Air) Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10¢

What kind of world order do we want? Town Meeting, December 2, 1940 Vol. 6, No. 3 Columbia University Press 10¢

Williams, Chester. The rights we defend. (Our Freedom Series) Row, Peterson.

Women in defense. (Defense Digest) American Association for Adult Education 10¢

World government or anarchy; our urgent need for world order. World Citizen Association, 84 E. Randolph Street, Chicago 1939 11¢

Your town and defense (A Defense Digest) American Association for Adult Education 10¢

Youth, defense, and national welfare. American Youth Commission of the American on Education, 744 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C. Free

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

American Association for Adult Education
60 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

American Association of University Women
1634 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

American Council Institute of Pacific Relations
129 East 52nd Street
New York, N. Y.

American Council on Education
744 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

American Council on Public Affairs
1734 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

American Library Association
520 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

American Youth Commission
744 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Association Press
347 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Building America Teachers College
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
405 W. 117th Street
New York, N. Y.

Cooperative League of U.S.A.
167 West 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

Council for Democracy
285 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Federal Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Foreign Policy Association
22 East 38th Street
New York, N. Y.

Institute for Propaganda Analysis
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

National Economic & Social Planning Association
1721 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Home Library Foundation
1212 St. Matthews Court, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

National Policy Committee
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

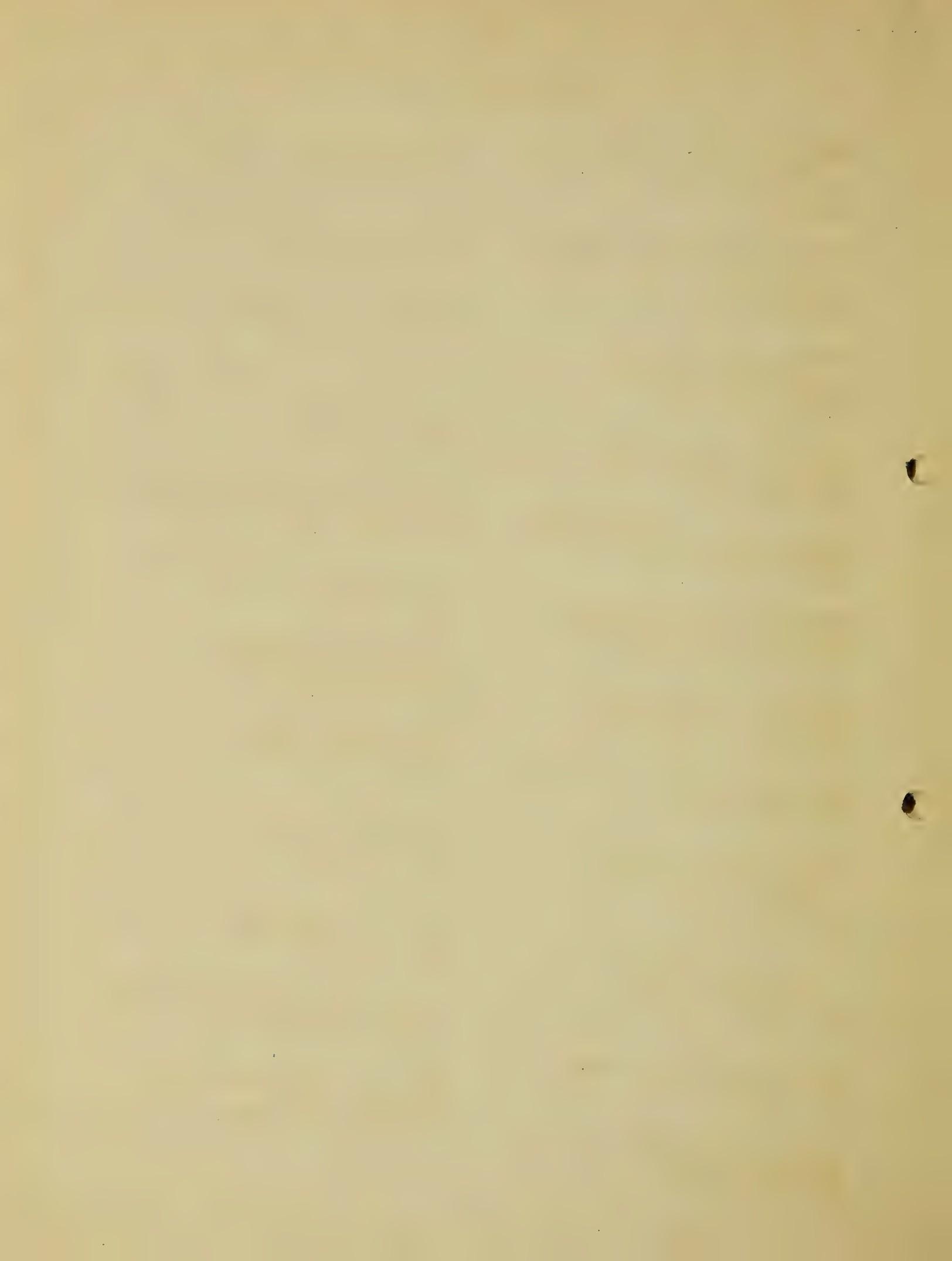
Public Affairs Committee
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

Town Meeting of the Air
The Town Hall, Inc.
123 W. 43rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Twentieth Century Fund
330 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

University of Chicago Round Table
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

University of Minnesota Press
Day & Hour Series
Minneapolis, Minnesota



PART FOUR

WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT ----?

(This section will be made up of special bulletins, in question and answer form, on various defense matters. These bulletins will be sent to all REA employees as rapidly as information is obtained. Since the whole defense picture is changing constantly, this material will not be static -- every effort will be made to keep it timely and current.)

ADD DEFENSE #1

Q. What is the significance of REA being designated a "defense agency?"

A. The designation was made by the Civil Service Commission. It means that REA will enjoy certain privileges and priorities in the handling of personnel matters. The effect will be felt only in the way REA personnel actions move through the Civil Service Commission, in drawing from registers, and similar matters.

Q. What is REA policy on asking for occupational deferment from Selective Service for REA employees?

A. For the present, the REA is not asking for occupational deferment of any of its employees. Temporary deferment is asked only when it is necessary for a key employee, who has been called for service, to remain on the job long enough to break in a substitute. Such temporary deferments are only for the period required to train the new employee.

ADD DEFENSE #2

Q. What responsibility does REA personnel have for purchasing defense bonds and stamps?

A. REA employees have no responsibility beyond that of the ordinary citizen. Naturally, coercion will not be tolerated, either in the case of government employees or of other persons. It is necessary to remember, however, that we are in a state of national emergency during which every loyal American must be willing to make sacrifices. While there will be no compulsion about the purchase of defense bonds and stamps, you are urged to do your utmost.

A plan for organizing the sale of defense bonds and stamps in all government departments is now being prepared by the Treasury Department. You will be apprised of the USDA program as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the purchase of bonds and stamps from regular sources is to be encouraged.

Q. How can REA personnel get current facts and authentic information on the defense situation? How can they be sure they aren't getting propaganda?

A. REA employees can get current information through both official and unofficial channels. As an organization, REA will endeavor to supply its workers with accurate and authoritative information through the columns of Rural Electrification News, through a new series of special defense bulletins, and by arranging for the field staff to receive publications of defense agencies, speeches of defense authorities, and similar material. Employees of REA are encouraged to submit questions to us. As individuals, of course, employees of the REA may obtain current information through reliable periodicals and by obtaining copies of the excellent and authoritative publications issued by various private organizations interested in defense. The reading list in the handbook "Your Part in Defense of Democracy" indicates some of those sources of information.

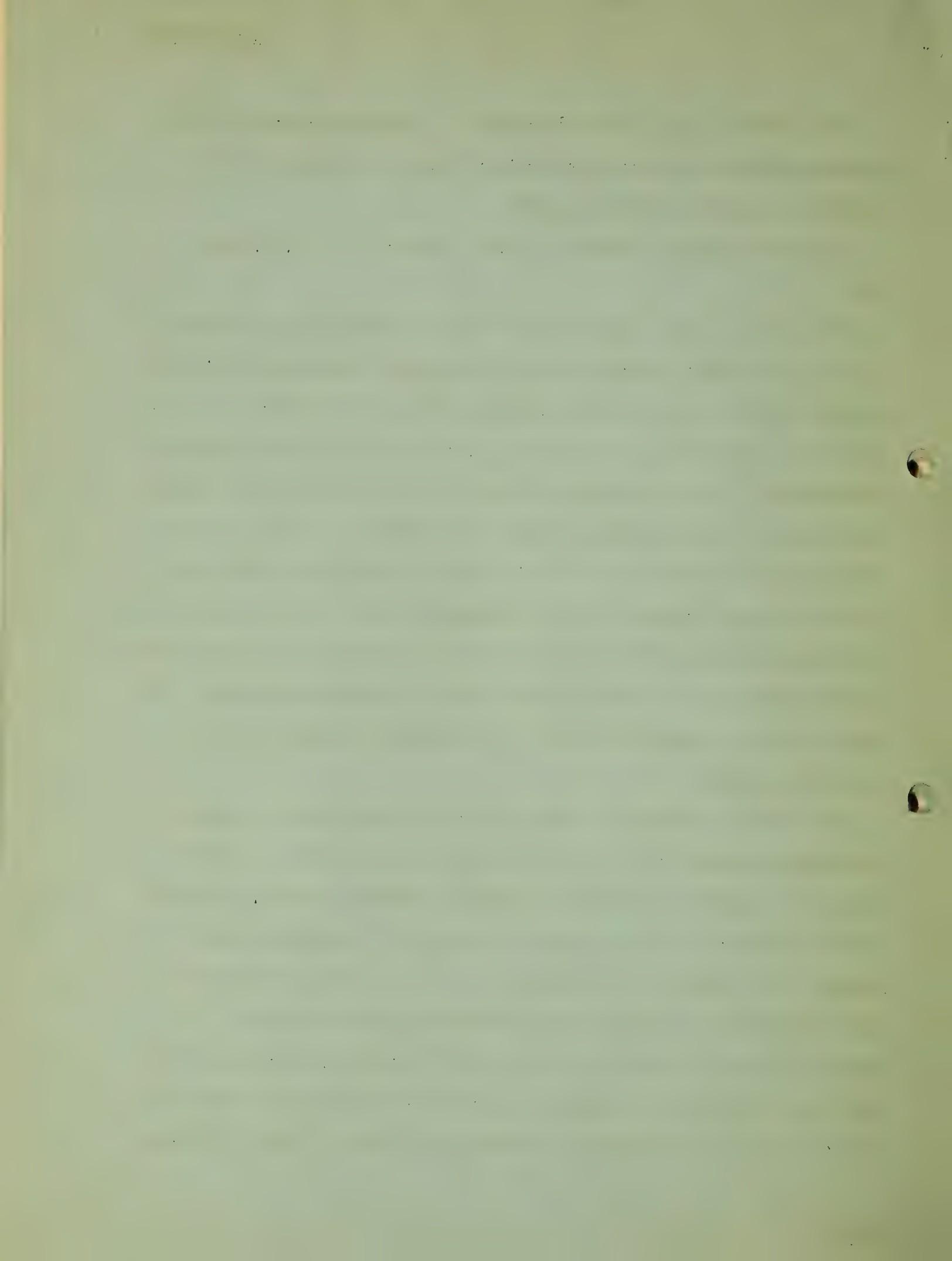
There is no rule of thumb by which employees may distinguish between fact and propaganda. Information sent out through official channels will be carefully analyzed from this standpoint by the Washington Office and will be checked with authorities before it is used. Probably the only way for employees themselves to judge this information as well as material from other sources, is to prepare themselves by careful reading on the subject of propaganda.

Q. Does the U. S. Army still emphasize infantry when modern warfare indicates infantry is ineffective against "panzer" operations? Are we building an old-fashioned "mass army"?

A. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, says:

"We try to retain a sense of humor but it is difficult to continue to accept gracefully comments that we are building a 'manpower army' on an outmoded pattern, or that we are training nothing but infantry in a mechanized era. Statements of this nature indicate a complete misconception of fundamentals. It is natural but unfortunate that the dramatic or spectacular aspects of modern warfare;--tanks, dive bombers, et cetera, should capture public attention. The fact is that each individual soldier must receive the basic training of an infantryman no matter in what branch he will ultimately serve. It is this basic training that makes a man a soldier and that enables him to develop quickly into the trained specialist. Without it he can never pull his weight in the combat team however great his individual talents.

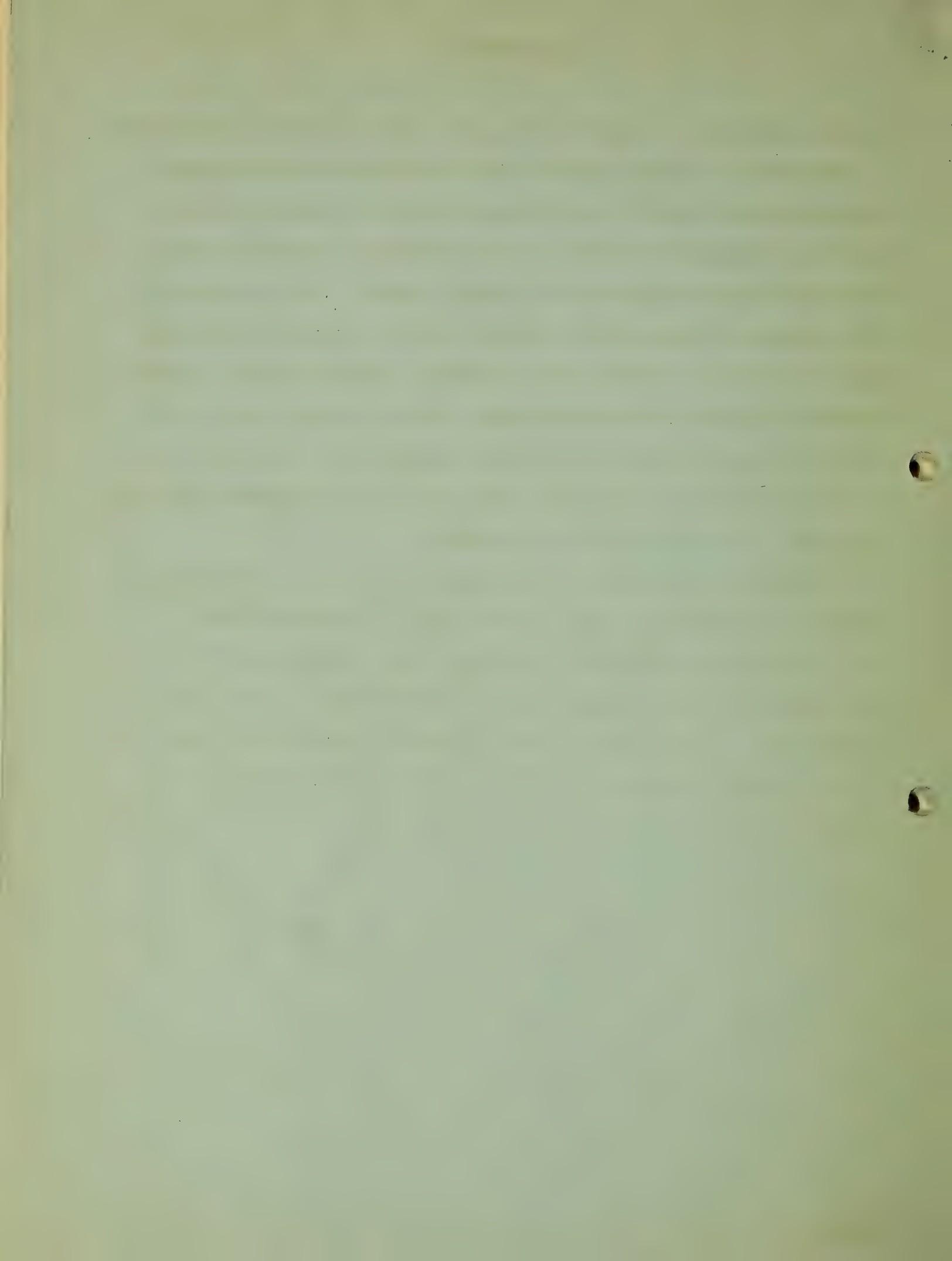
"We have the equipment to give this basic training and it would be criminally negligent not to complete it while the production of modern weapons is catching up with our development of modern manpower. There is neither sense nor reason in giving an organization a name which means nothing. We could have a very impressive list of armored divisions and anti-tank battalions without tanks or anti-tank guns, but since at the moment we do not have enough of this critical equipment, we call our units what they actually are at present. As production of material catches up with our development of manpower our Army will contain a higher percentage



of mechanized units than any other army. The same will apply to motorization."

Indicative of progress along the lines explained by General Marshall was War Secretary Stimson's recent announcement that the Army is organizing 22 tank "destroyer" battalions, and has developed a "radical" new type of division combining mechanized and armored equipment. The 22 anti-tank units, which Mr. Stimson said he believed were the first used by any army in the world, will be created out of the present artillery outfits of which 14 will be attached to infantry divisions, and the remaining eight to the Army GHQ or Corps Headquarters, in order to insure speed of movement. Mr. Stimson said the Army is developing various types of self-propelled artillery mounts which can be used for tank destruction.

The Army has been increased eight-fold over a year ago, and comprises approximately 1,400,000 men. The ground forces in Continental United States, General Marshall reported, form four armies of nine Army Corps and 29 divisions, and an armored force of four divisions, soon to be increased to six. The Air Force, he said, includes 54 combat groups, whose initial equipment requirements will be met with stocks now on hand or on order.



Q. What are the facts on progress of the defense program to date?

A. The defense program has progressed steadily along many lines: in manpower, in the production of planes, ships, tanks, guns and equipment: in the accumulation of raw materials; in the development of military and naval bases; in labor relations; in agricultural production; and in many other phases of the diverse, gigantic effort.

All the facts on defense progress cannot be summarized here; the report would be too lengthy. An indication of the progress being made may be found, however, in these facts: (Data from OEM)

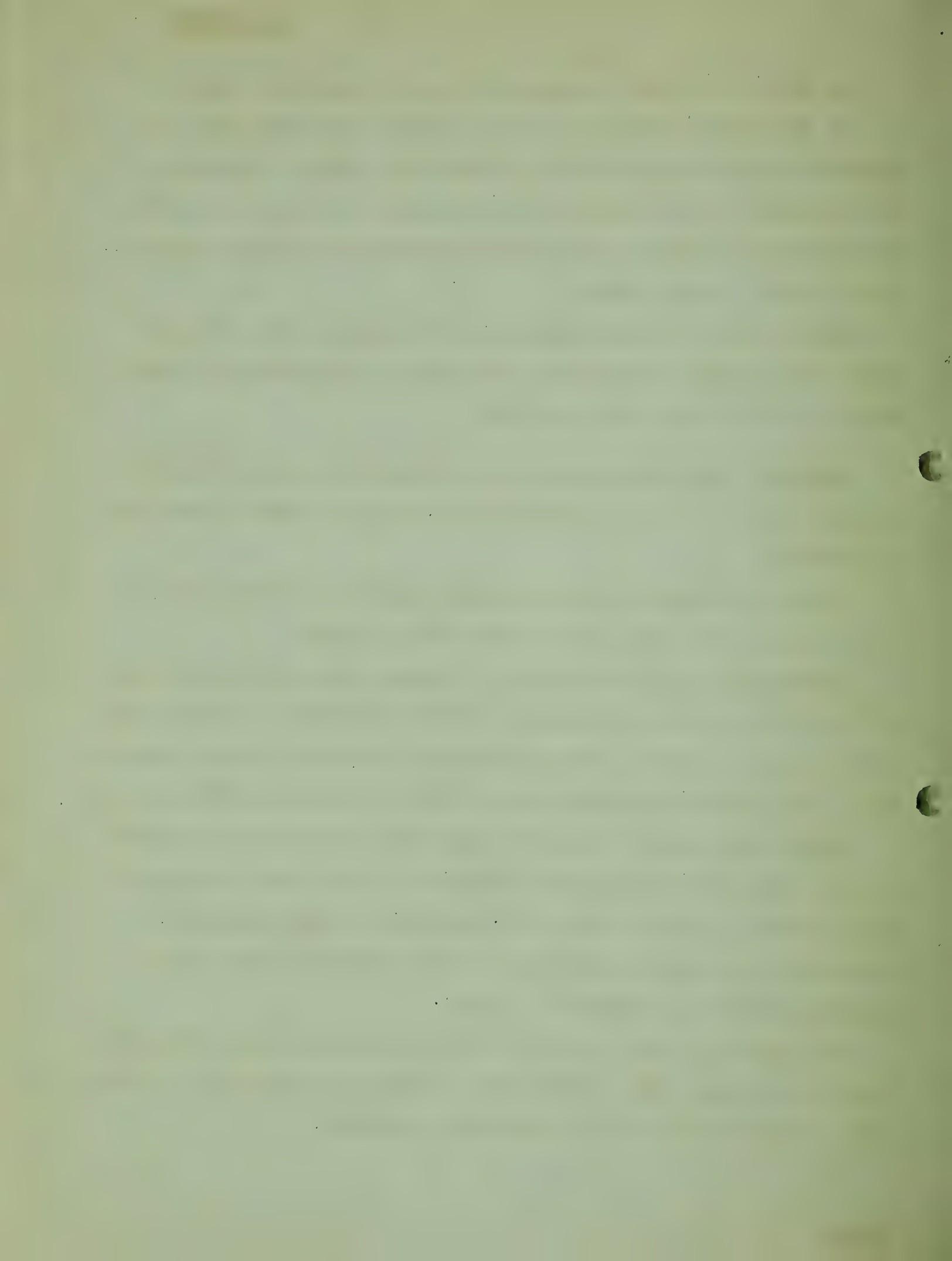
AIRCRAFT: Actual production of 1,376 military planes in April was more than three times what it was last June 1940. Monthly production in March 1940 was only 287.

Output of all types of military aircraft exceeded 10,300 during the 12 months ending May 31. Deliveries in June amounted to 1,476.

Estimated May production of bombers and pursuit planes was more than two and a half times the July 1940 figures. Scheduled deliveries of trainers were even greater, and expected output of observation, transport, and other tactical planes, while numerically smaller, was more than four times July 1940 deliveries.

TANKS: Light (13-ton) tanks were being produced at the rate of about 150 a month. Medium (26-ton) tanks were redesigned -- in the light of experience of the British and French in Flanders. Production was delayed purposely so that machine-tool priority could be given to more critical military weapons. Quantity production is scheduled for summer.

The Army had more than four times as many light tanks on hand in May, 1941, than it had in July, 1940. By July, 1941, the increase was believed to be six-fold. Production is 600 per cent higher than May, 1940.



SHIPS: Major combat ships under contract or on order May 1, 1941, numbered 358, of which preliminary work actually had started on 312. The Navy contracted for 629 vessels, large and small, during the current fiscal year. Ship construction is the slowest of all defense production, but many vessels were being built ahead of schedule.

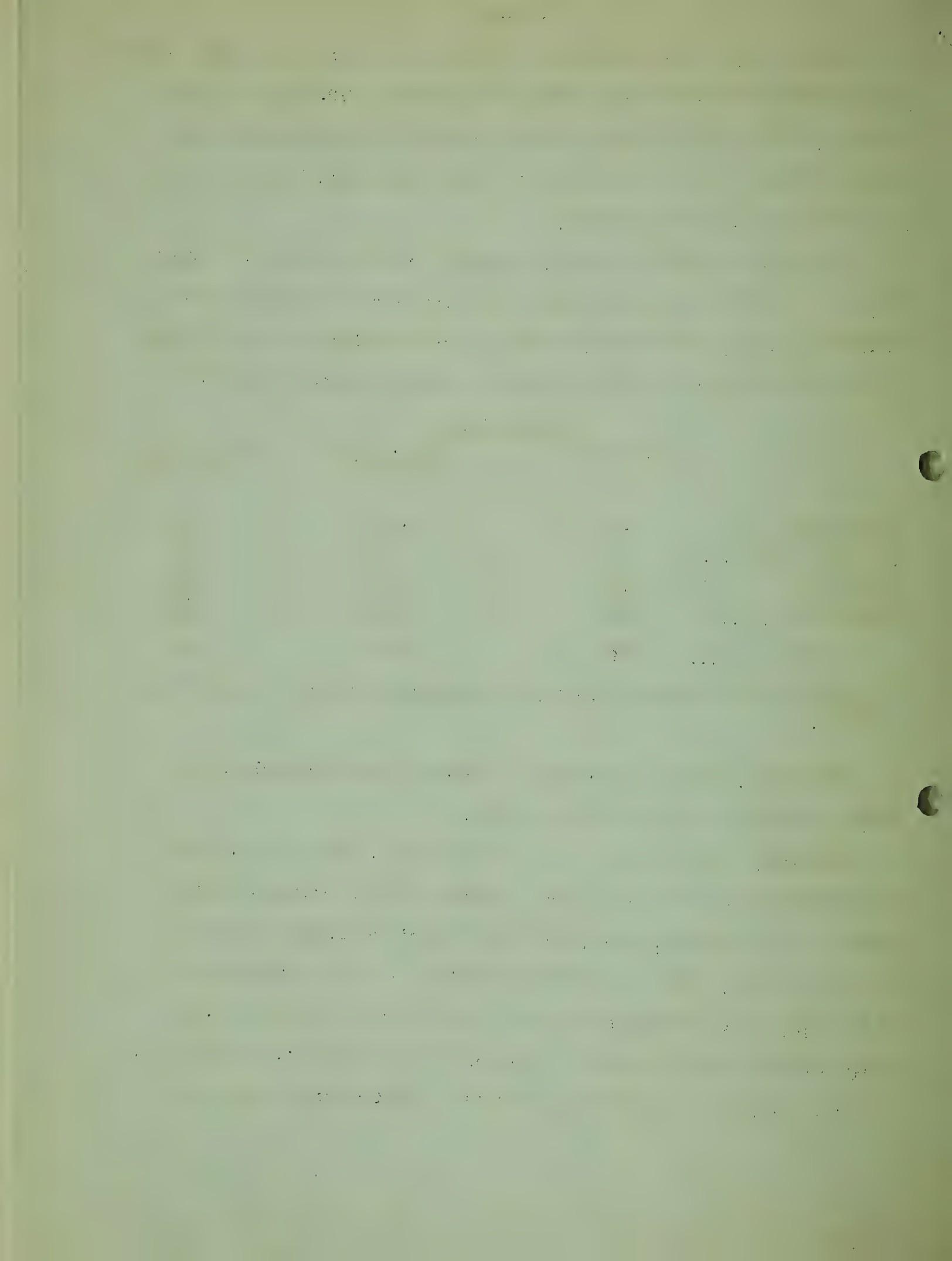
The following table presents the picture of progress briefly. Ships on hand are less than a year ago because of the transfer of 50 destroyers to Britain in exchange for naval air bases. Combatant ships also were reduced by the reclassification of 30 destroyers as "special purpose" vessels.

<u>Combatant Ships</u>			
Jan. 1, 1940	May 1, 1941 <u>(On hand)</u>	May 1, 1941 <u>(On order)</u>	
Battleships.....	15	*17	15
Aircraft Carriers....	5	6	12
Cruisers.....	34	37	54
Destroyers.....	218	165	199
Submarines.....	<u>87</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>78</u>
Total.....	359	332	360

* Includes U.S.S. Washington, 35,000-ton dreadnaught, which was commissioned May 15.

SCOUT CARS: Scout cars, which are well-armed combat vehicles, are being delivered at the rate of 400 a month.

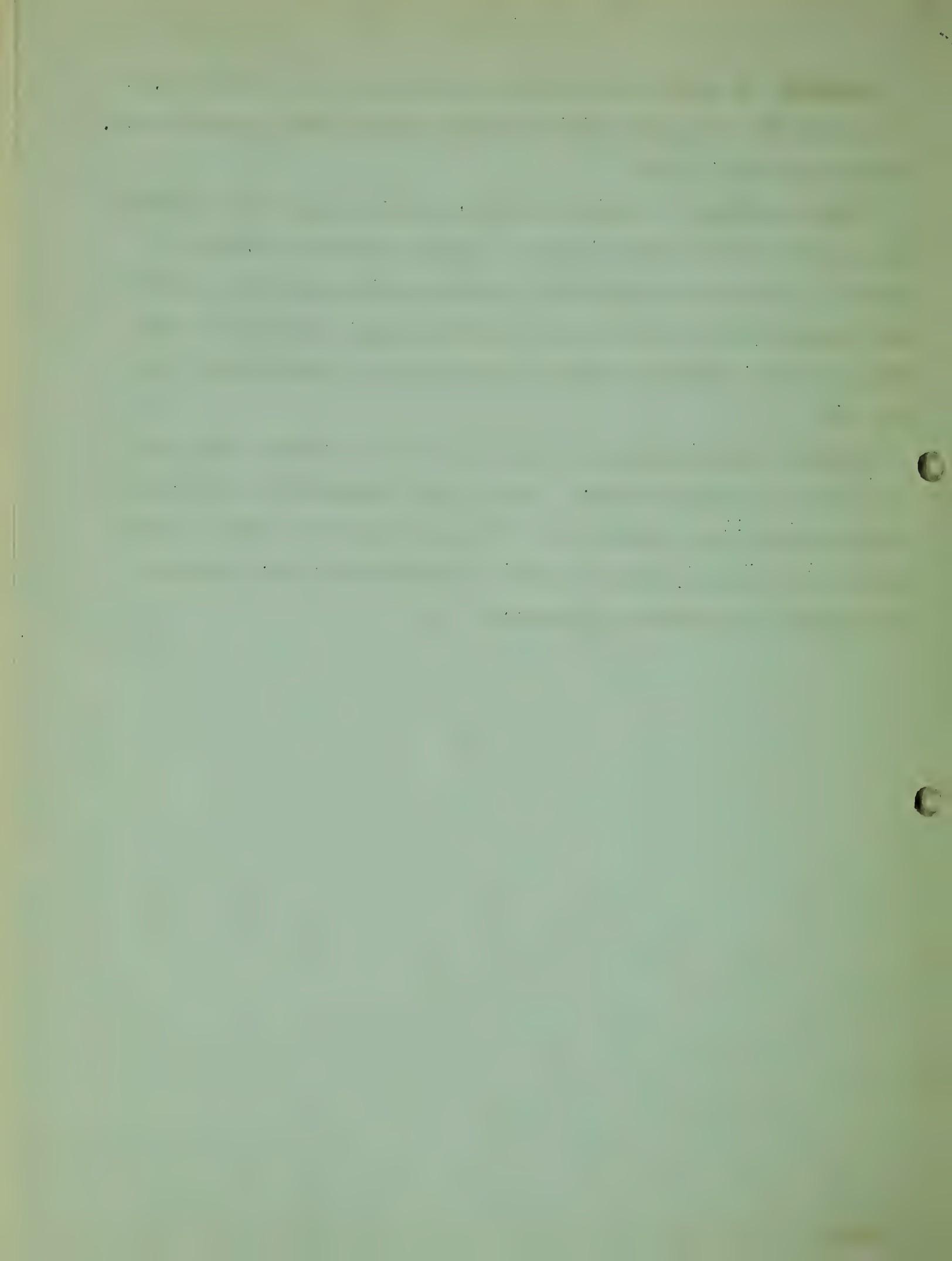
ORDNANCE: Because they are easiest to produce, machine guns, rifles, and ammunition are being turned out in vastly increased volumes. Powder output has risen 1,000 percent, small-arms ammunition 1,200 percent in less than a year. Twice as many Garand rifles are coming out monthly as in July 1940. The output of .30-caliber machine guns has trebled, .50-caliber machine guns quadrupled. Gains of 40 and 35 percent, respectively, have been made in the manufacture of field and anti-aircraft artillery.



MANPOWER: The Army had 264,128 officers and men last June. By June 26, 1941, it had 1,441,500. The active strength of Navy and Marine Corps, officers and men, was 311,200 on June 1, 1941.

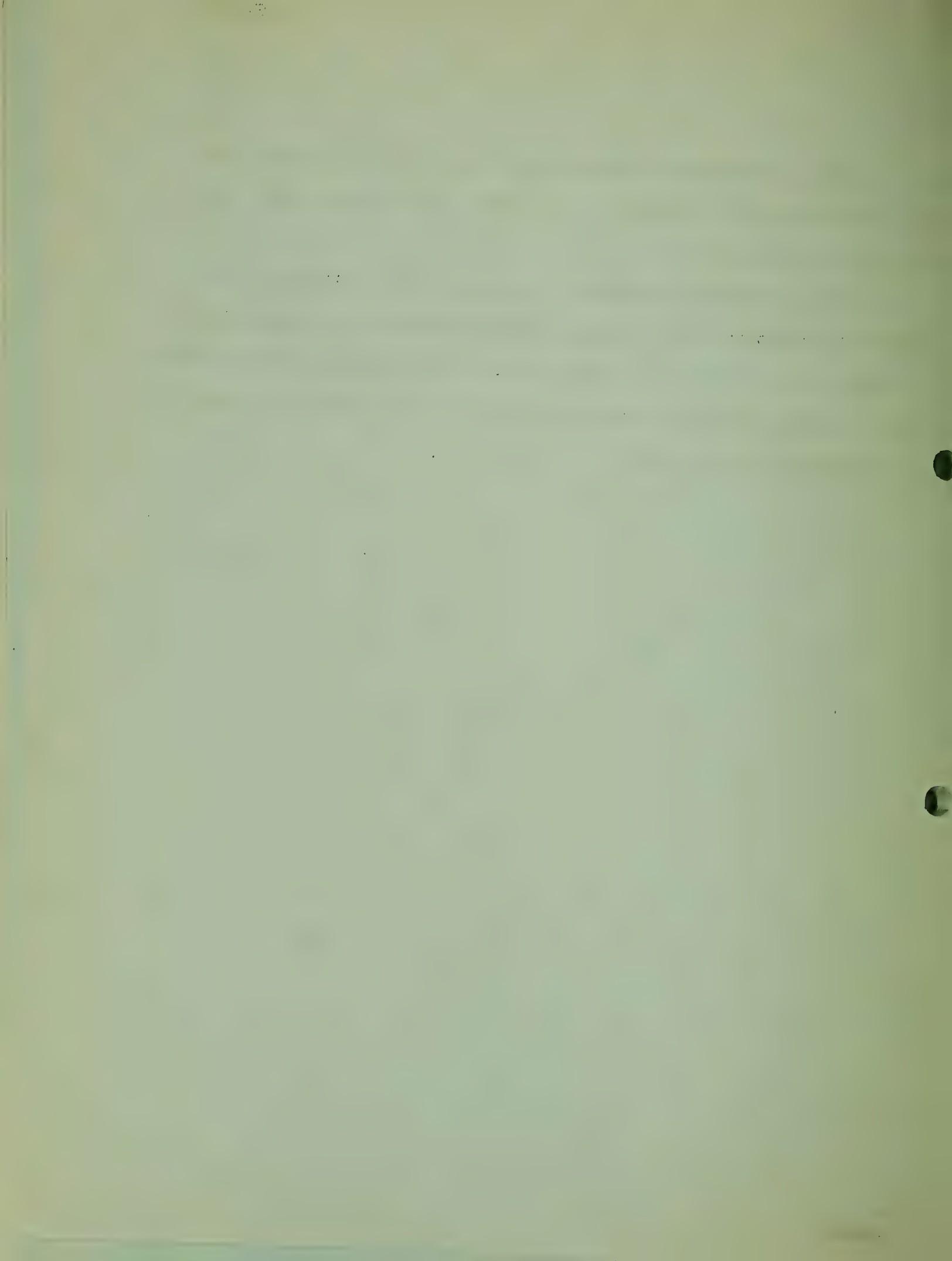
Under the stimulus of armament production, civil non-agricultural employment has reached the highest level on record. In May it totalled 38,278,000, an increase of 8 percent over July 1940. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that employment in 18 selected defense industries aggregated 2,332,000 in May, 1941, as against 1,500,000 in May 1940, and an increase of 40.5 percent since July 1940.

Defense officials continue to emphasize the fact that much greater speed and volume is absolutely necessary. No one is yet satisfied with defense production --- it is still way below needs. The statistics above, however, tend to indicate that our vast industrial machine is rapidly being geared to defense. Increasingly larger output may be expected.



Q. What is the possibility that CCC or conscientious objector camps may be made available to farmers for harvesting crops in areas where farm labor is not available?

A. The possibility is remote. It has never been a policy of the Federal Government to make government workers available to private employers to compete with or to replace hired workers. It is unlikely that this policy will be changed unless the situation should become much more acute than it is now reasonable to anticipate.



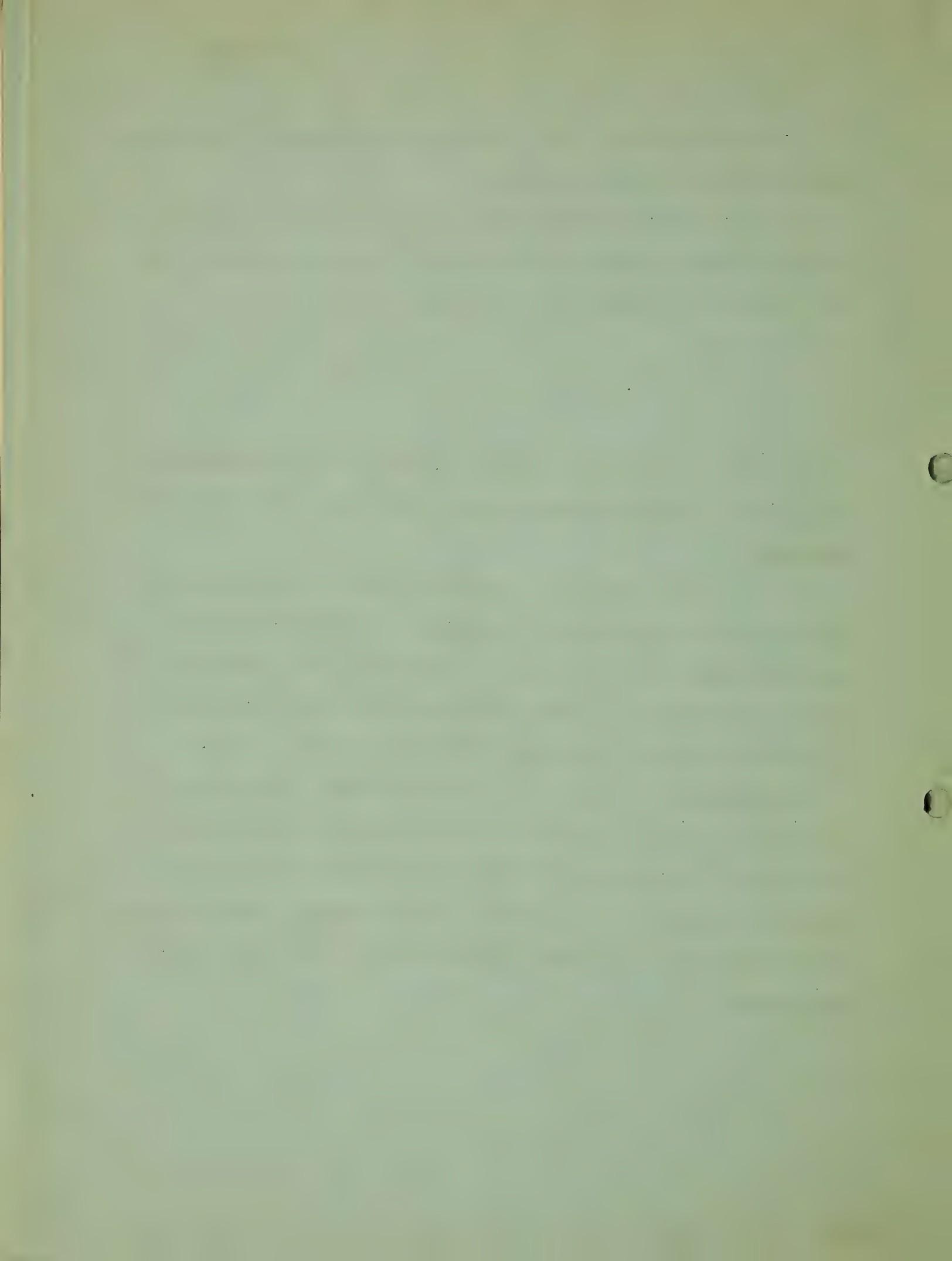
Q. Have our military forces given any consideration to transporting troops in gliders towed by airplanes?

A. Yes. The Army is studying all the potentialities involved in the use of gliders. Experimental training in the use of gliders is now being carried on at Elmira, N. Y. and Lockport, Ill.

Q. Does intellectual and verbal opposition to the administration's foreign policy constitute subversive activity in view of the full national emergency?

A. Not in this Democracy. Freedom of opinion and expression are among the basic rights our system guarantees. To impair those rights would be to admit that basic democratic principles cannot stand the stresses of emergency. We can't defend Democracy without believing in it, and if we believe in Democracy we believe in freedom of speech.

In times like these, the basic Democratic rights need protection from within as well as from without. Every violation of those rights makes mockery of Democracy. We can do as much harm to our cause by hysterical persecutions of minorities, whether political, racial, national, or religious, as the armies of dictatorship. Guard against phony Americanism.

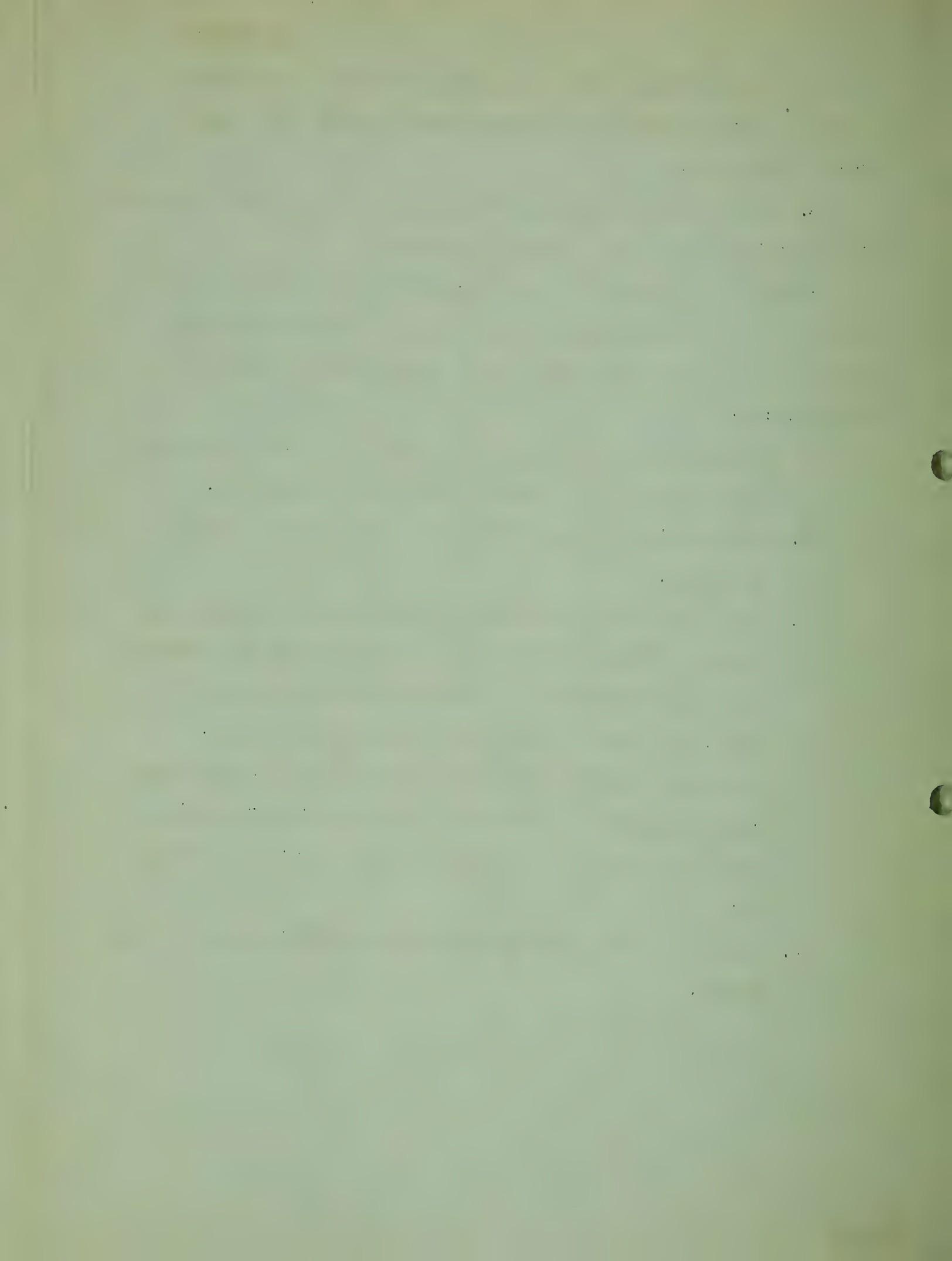


Q. Will the "lid be off" on production of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, and other surplus crops if we should go to war? What should farmers anticipate?

A. A state of war would make little change from the present situation in the need for wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton.

Assuming that the war and the speed-up of the defense program continues, and that the shipping situation and government price control policies do not change radically, farmers should anticipate for the next 12 months: --

1. Improvement in prices received by farmers at a more rapid rate than increases in the prices of commodities farmers buy.
2. Continued lack of export outlets for wheat, cotton, tobacco, and fruits.
3. Need for increased production of dairy, poultry, and livestock products and some vegetable crops and for moderate new production or increased production of some strategic materials such as fiber, flax, flax for seed, soy beans, and castor beans.
4. Shortages of metals for farm machinery and equipment and difficulty in obtaining nitrates for fertilizers if there should be sudden increased need for nitrates in the manufacture of explosives.
5. Further increase in the demand for farm labor and decrease in the supply.



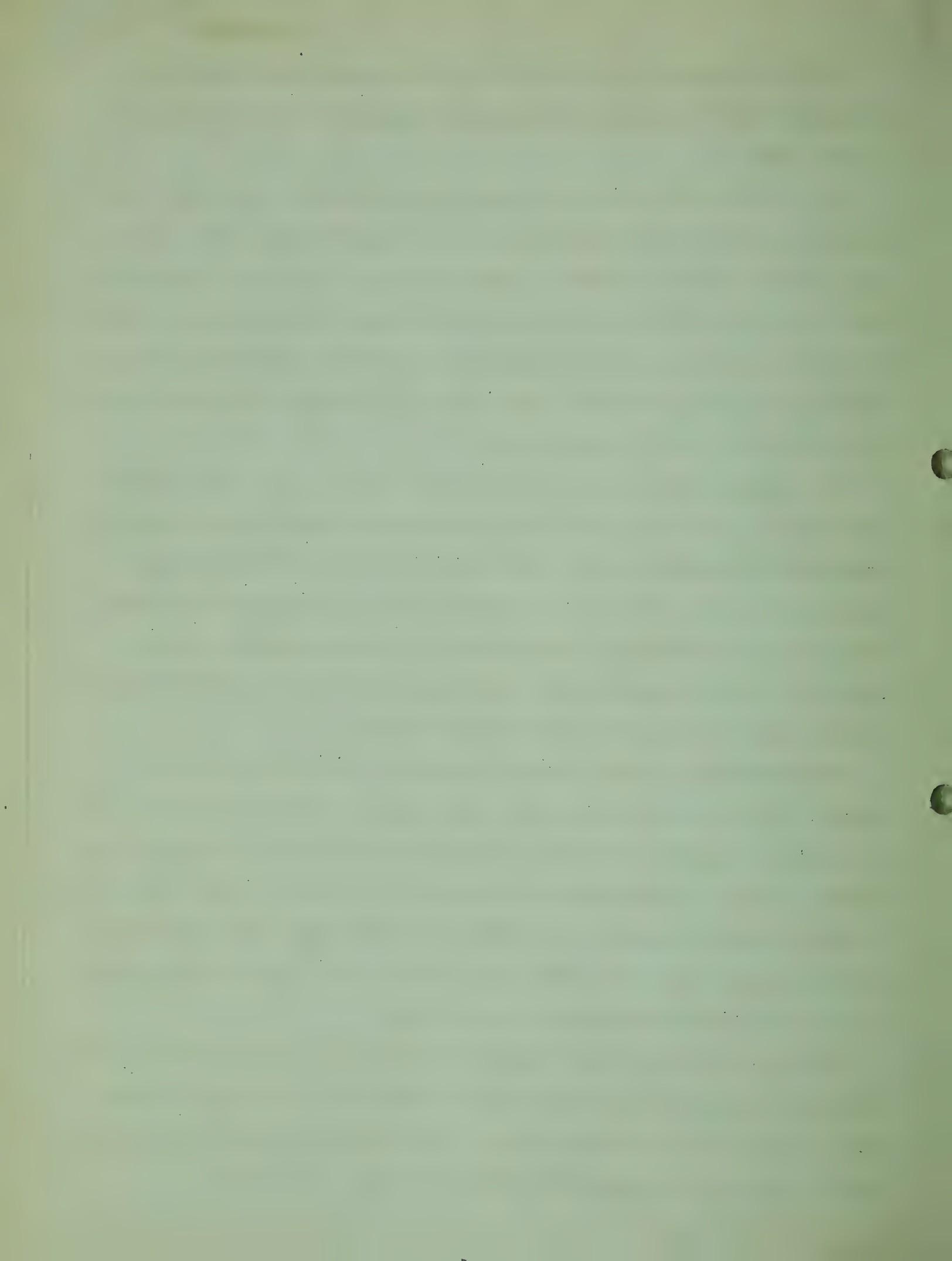
Q. What progress has been made in the United States toward development of "ersatz" foods that contain the necessary elements for a satisfactory and complete diet?

A. It all depends upon what is understood by "ersatz". This word, which came into popular use from Nazi Germany, means simply "a substitute", whereas many confuse it with "synthetic". A synthetic food is one made from substances other than those normally used for food, such as sugar made from wood or straw. Few, if any, synthetic foods are being made in the United States since they are entirely unnecessary. Synthetic sugars are used in Germany in feed for animals but very little, if any, in human foods.

The American public has been using "ersatz" food for years, it is pointed out by Dr. J. A. LeClerc, head of the Cereal Chemistry Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, U.S.D.A. Salad oils made from corn, cottonseed and sunflower seed are merely substitutes for olive oil; vegetable frying fats may be considered "ersatz" for lard; oleomargarine for butter. Alfalfa tea, produced commercially in the United States, is "ersatz" for genuine tea; and cereal beverages are substitutes for coffee.

"Ersatz" foods are merely natural substitutes, Dr. LeClerc said, and peanuts, soybeans, and cottonseed meal, which contain fats and proteins as well as vitamin and mineral elements are excellent "ersatz" for meat. American food chemists also are developing "food concentrates" or "enriching foods" which can be made available for public use if necessity should arise. These are combinations of various grains and legumes such as wheat, oats, corn, peanuts, soybeans, together with vitamin and mineral elements added.

The United States has large supplies of most of the basic foodstuffs, and virtually unlimited capacity to produce all essentials. There is no anticipation of shortages in any essential items, and therefore no reason for a feverish effort to develop new "synthetic" or "ersatz" foods.



Q. What is the government's program for meeting the nutrition problem?

A. A coordinated national program of nutrition education and direct aid, with federal and state agencies cooperating, has been set up under Administrator Paul V. McNutt of Federal Security Agency who is Federal Coordinator for Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities.

Director M. L. Wilson of the Extension Service, USDA, is Director of Nutrition in this national program, which utilizes magazines, newspapers, radio, motion pictures, exhibits, and other media. REA is engaged in launching the spearhead of the national nutritional drive in rural areas; the Cooperative Education Section has charge of this campaign, and our recent press release describes it.

The educational phase of the program is devoted to acquainting the public with nutrition requirements and the foods necessary to meet them. The direct aid phase includes hot school lunches, garden clubs, and canning clubs, through which steps are being taken to supply essential foods to families and persons otherwise unable to obtain them. The importance of home gardens for both rural and urban families is being stressed. Such gardens supplement other food supplies and increase the families' intake of important vitamins and other nutritive elements.

A state nutrition committee has been set up in each state, county committees are being organized as rapidly as possible, and it is planned to establish local "action" committees in the various communities. Civic, professional, commercial and similar organizations as well as the governmental services will be represented on most of these committees.

In practically every case, county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents will be able to supply information on the status of state, county, and local nutrition efforts, the work being done, and opportunities to help.

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Q. What is the government doing to deal with strikes in the present national emergency?

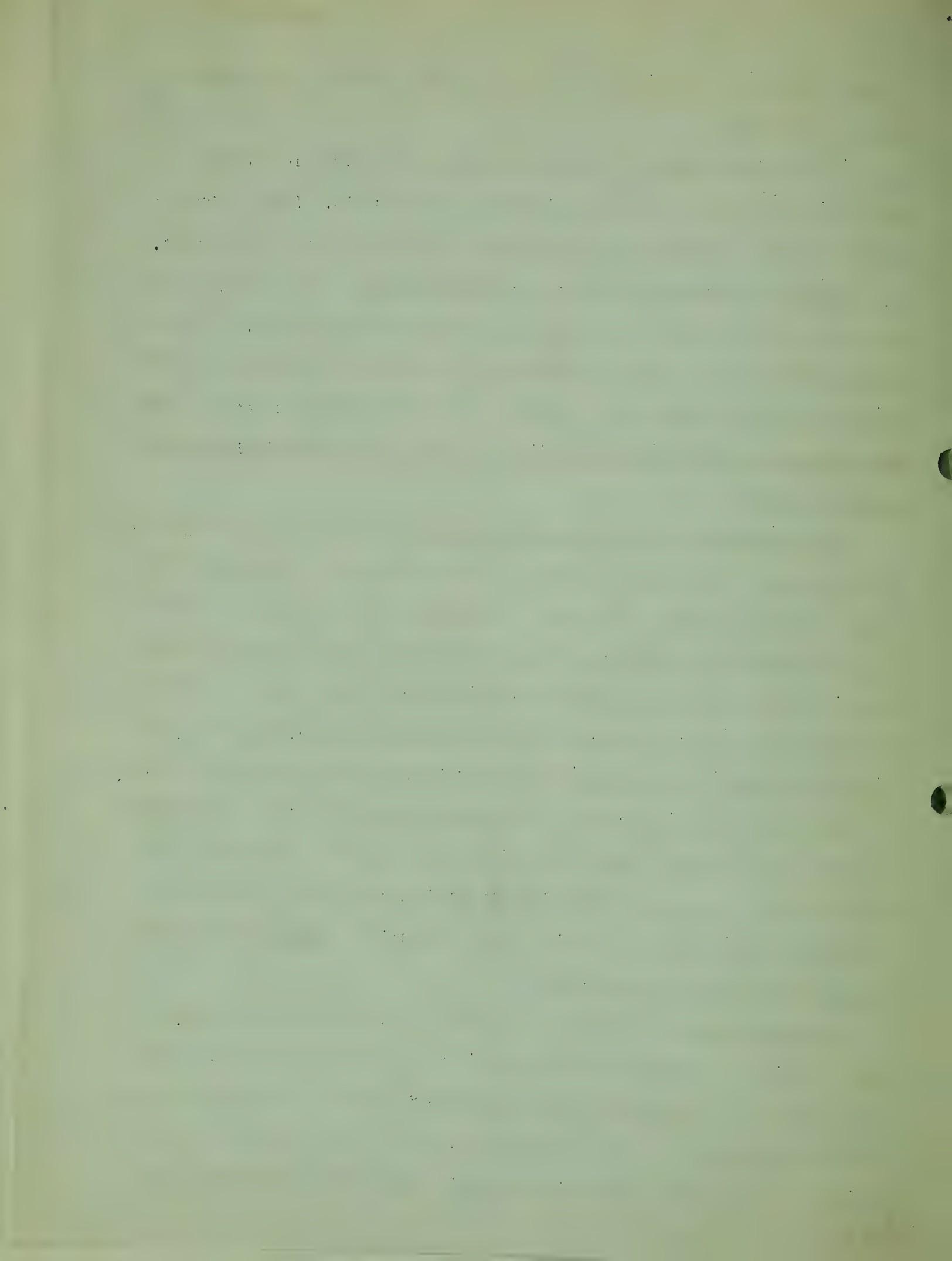
A. Government machinery for the settlement of strikes is operating much more efficiently than is generally realized by the public. Three different Federal agencies are making highly effective progress in strike settlement.

Conciliation Service of the U. S. Labor Department: This agency has 120 labor conciliators stationed at key points throughout the country. When a strike threatens, one of these conciliators is called in and makes an attempt to bring labor and management together on a basis of fairness to each. More than 90 percent of all threatened strikes handled by the Conciliation Service have been averted.

Labor Division, Office of Production Management: Sidney Hillman in charge of this branch of OPM, has established a strike settlement technique which consists largely of using recognized industrial and labor leaders to assist the Conciliation Service. When a strike threatens, labor leaders associated with Mr. Hillman get in touch with the local unions, and industrial leaders work with the local managements. With the Conciliation Service on the job, assisted according to Mr. Hillman's plan, excellent results have been achieved.

The strike that threatened at the Vultee Aircraft plant is an excellent example of how effective this technique is. As a result of the work of Mr. Hillman's staff, not only was the strike averted, but Vultee has had less personnel turn-over, now has better men on its payroll, and is three months ahead of its production schedule.

Mediation Board: This board, established by the President in March, 1941, is a sort of "super mediation agency," handling only cases which have been certified as "hopeless" by the Conciliation Service. Fifty-seven cases had been certified to the Board as of July 31, and of these forty have been closed. The Board has handed its recommendations to the disputants in two



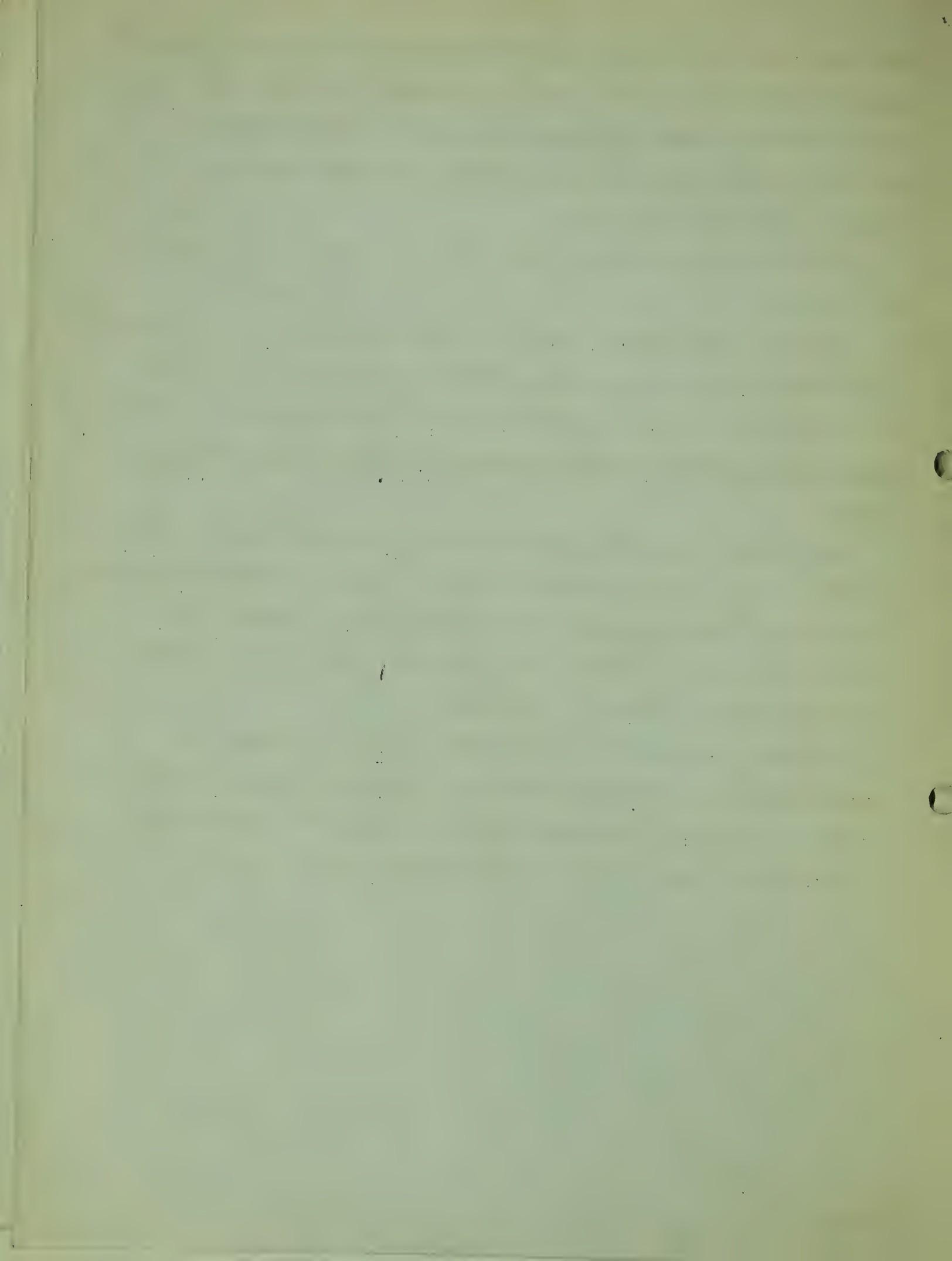
cases and further action awaits acceptance or rejection of the recommendations. Special investigations are being made in nine cases; one case has been returned to the Department of Labor for further action by the Conciliation Service, and the Board has withdrawn from one case, stating that defense requirements were fully met by established priorities.

At the end of July four cases still unheard were called for the first week in August.

The recent Allis-Chalmers strike is an outstanding example of the efficacy of the Mediation Board. This strike was handled by the Conciliation Service and the OPM Labor Division without success; then the Mediation Board took over. Within three days after it had been referred to the Board, this strike was settled.

As a result of these government efforts, the production time lost because of strikes is less than the production time lost because of industrial accidents and industrial illnesses, which are just as preventable as strikes. Of 3,000,000 men employed on defense work, only about 7,000 were out on strikes of serious concern to defense as of July 31.

It should be understood that while strikes always are serious, and particularly so at a time like the present, the situation is not as serious as press reports tend to indicate. Strikes are news; men at work are not. As a consequence strike reports may receive disproportionate emphasis.



ns REA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

July 21, 1941

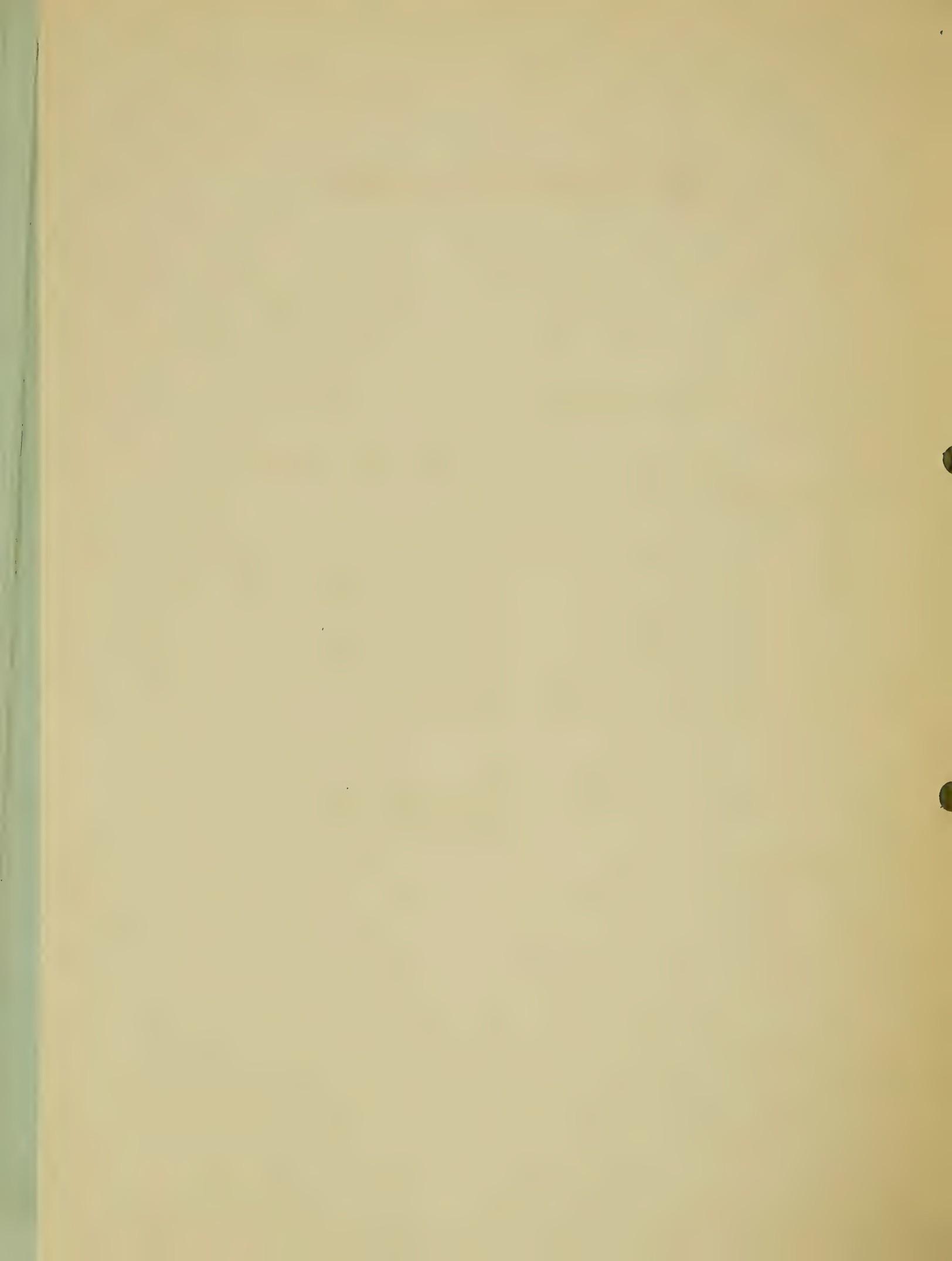
MEMORANDUM TO THE REA STAFF:

Attached is a statement of REA's part in several active National Defense programs.

This statement is not intended to be definitive, and its accent is on one phase of our defense work. Nevertheless, I think you will find it interesting, and it may provide a guide for any remarks you may make about REA participation in the National Defense effort.

Kendall Foss, Chief
Information Division

Attachment



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

July 11, 1941

REA IN DEFENSE

When more foods are needed, the end to be sought is the quickest and the most economical methods of producing and processing them. We of REA feel that our program is playing a major part in stepping up production of dairy and poultry products, meats and other protein foods.

Electricity will get more milk from the same number of cows, and will get a larger percentage of that milk to the market or processing plant. Electricity will get more eating eggs and more eating chicken from the same number of hatching eggs. The farm with electricity can raise more pigs per hundred farrowed. With electricity, the farmer can market more of the meat which his farm produces.

On an electrified farm, people have a better diet. They can eat fresh meat the year around. They can grind their own grain, retaining the vitamins which commercial millers carefully throw away and are now beginning to put back. They can eat more fresh vegetables, and get more vitamins in them because they have been cooked efficiently. The farm children who attend electrified schools can have hot lunches, and REA proposes to see that they do.

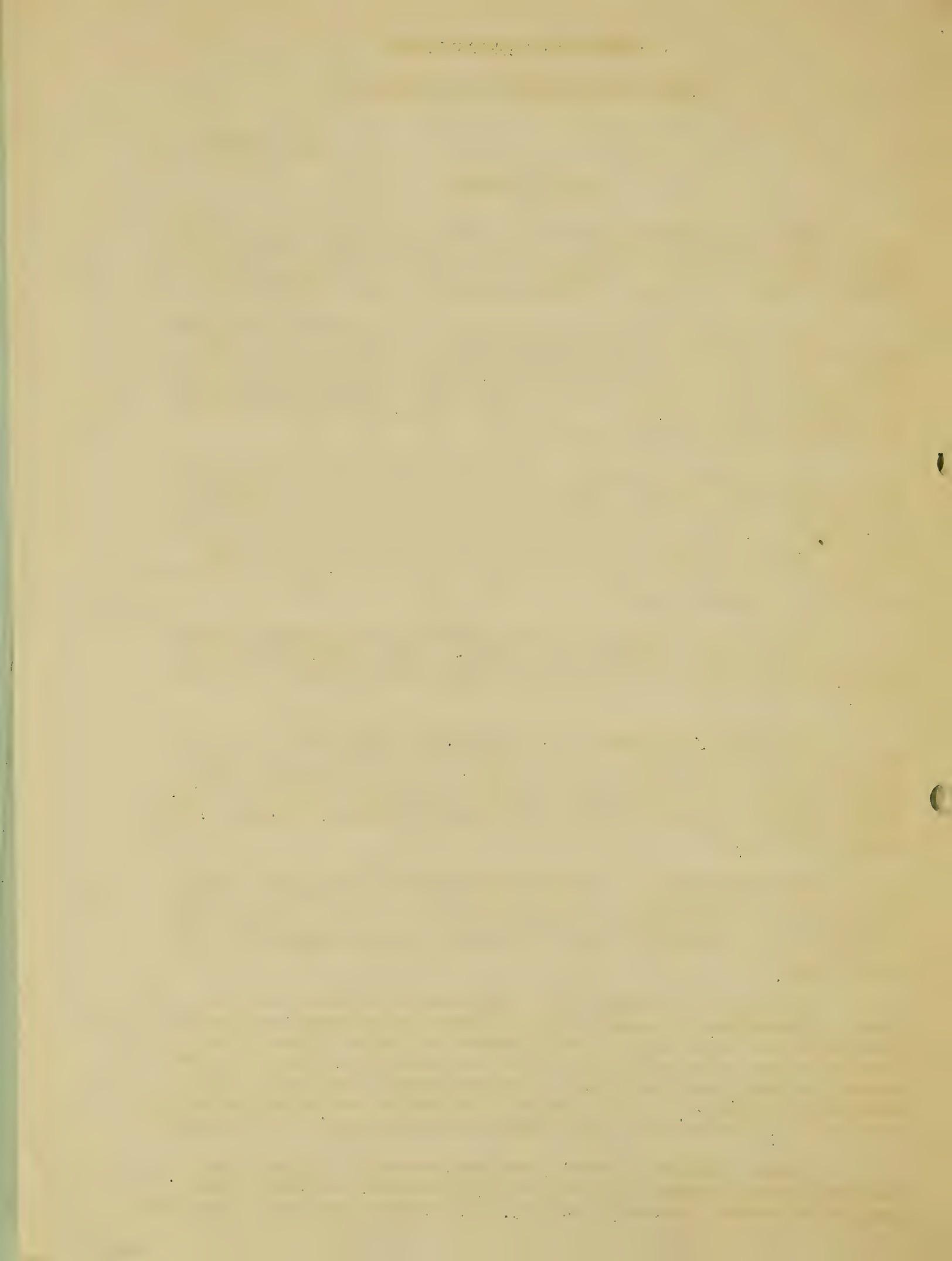
REA has facilities to encourage and implement increased production of protein foods, and it is using them. REA has facilities for encouraging greater diversion of milk to cheese factories, and it is using them.

REA systems on January 1 were providing electrical service to 846 food processing plants, all in rural areas and many of them farmer-owned. Among these plants were 318 dairies, 87 cheese factories, 132 animal and fowl foods plants that contribute to larger supplies of milk, poultry and meat products, 21 slaughter houses, 12 canning factories, 159 grain elevators.

Included under the heading "farm industries" were 2,207 plants on the lines of REA systems. In this group were 80 hatcheries, 22 cold storage plants, 738 irrigation enterprises in areas where irrigation is essential to production, 24 fruit and vegetable graders and washers, 138 cotton gins.

For specific examples of the contribution of such plants as these to production of essential foods, I quote John Meeker, who has his pork cured at a cold storage plant, financed by REA, at Piqua, Ohio: "I used to have to do all my killing in the winter. . . . No matter how careful we were, there was always a certain amount of spoilage, often as much as 25 percent. . . . Now I can kill my hogs in hot weather as well as cold. . . . It is placed in my locker without any danger of spoilage."

Boiled down, Mr. Meeker's testimony amounts to an assertion that cold storage plants operating on REA lines could prevent losses as high as 25 percent from meat spoilage. The effect is the same as increased



production in an equivalent amount.

Cheese of a higher quality at lower production costs is being produced by cheese plants to which electric service has been made possible by REA.

Fred Geishbuhler of LaFayette County, Wisconsin, says of production costs at the cooperatively owned and cooperatively operated cheese plant of which he is manager: "Electricity has cut down expenses as much as 40 percent." Geishbuhler produces from five to six 250-pound cheeses a day. He signs off. "We need more production--and electricity is helping us to speed up production."

Farmers throughout the country--in areas adapted to dairying and the growing of hogs and poultry, but lacking in facilities for proper processing and marketing--are learning of the results at plants on REA systems in other sections. For the first five months of this year, 156 applications for industrial service, many from plants that would contribute to conservation of essential foods, were received by REA. New applications each month have been higher than for the previous month.

REA can continue to contribute toward achievement of the production goal set by Secretary Wickard in direct proportion to the rate at which it provides electrical energy in rural areas.

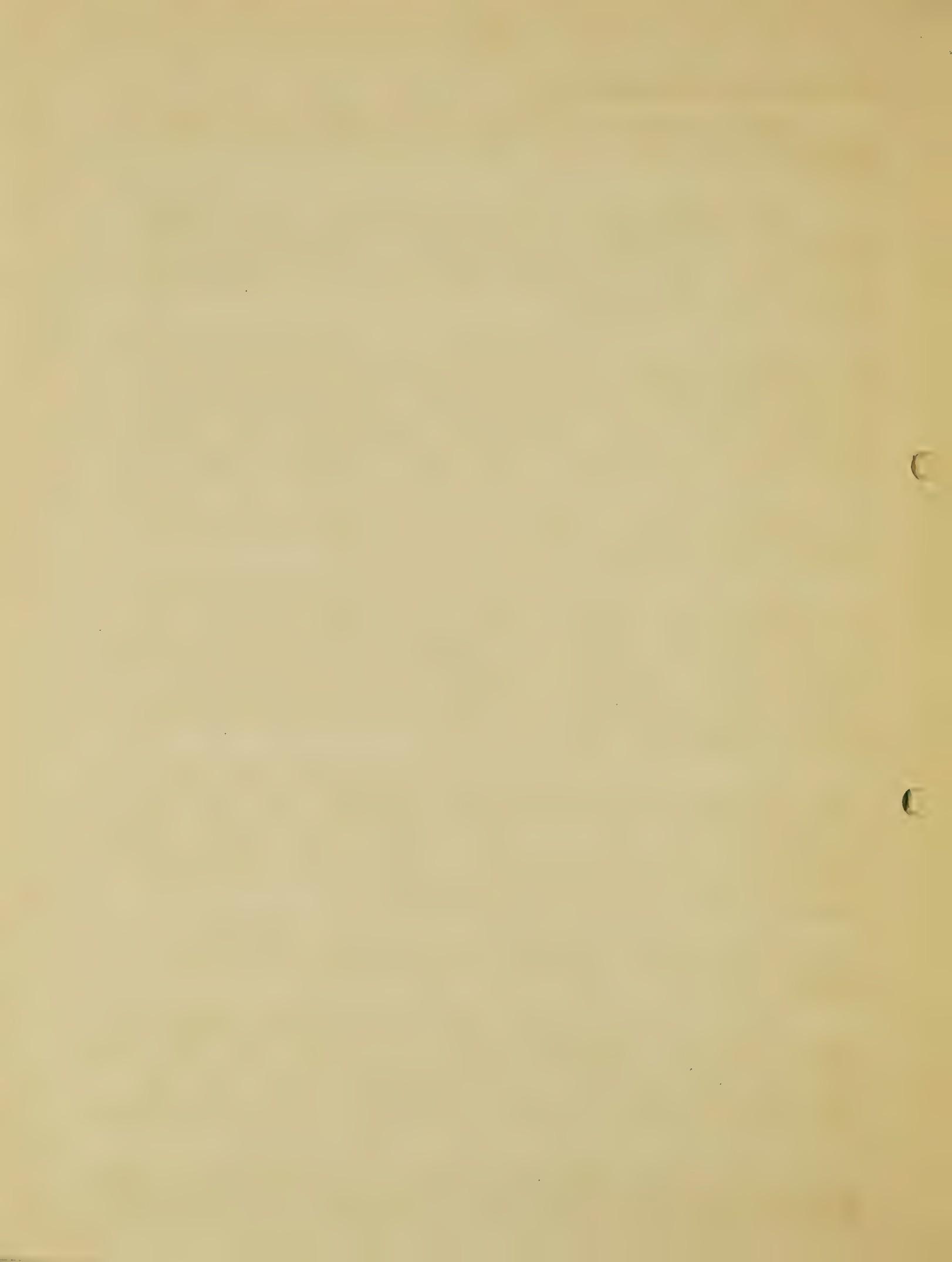
Our statement about increased production may need amplification. Such increase comes, of course, through use of electrical equipment such as pre-cooling devices which prevent milk from spoiling before the farmer can get it to market; water in stanchion cups from an electric pump; electric brooders that reduce the mortality rate among chicks; electricity in the henhouse to step up egg production; electric pig brooders; and numerous devices that not only reduce waste in farm labor, but actually increase productive capacity of farm acres.

These are REA services that contribute to the job with which other Department of Agriculture agencies are concerned. But they are but a small part of the defense load the REA is carrying. Demands are made upon REA systems for electrical service to troop training centers, aluminum plants, lumber mills, airports, chemical factories, mines, munitions works, and many other enterprises either processing vital defense materials or turning out finished products for the armed forces.

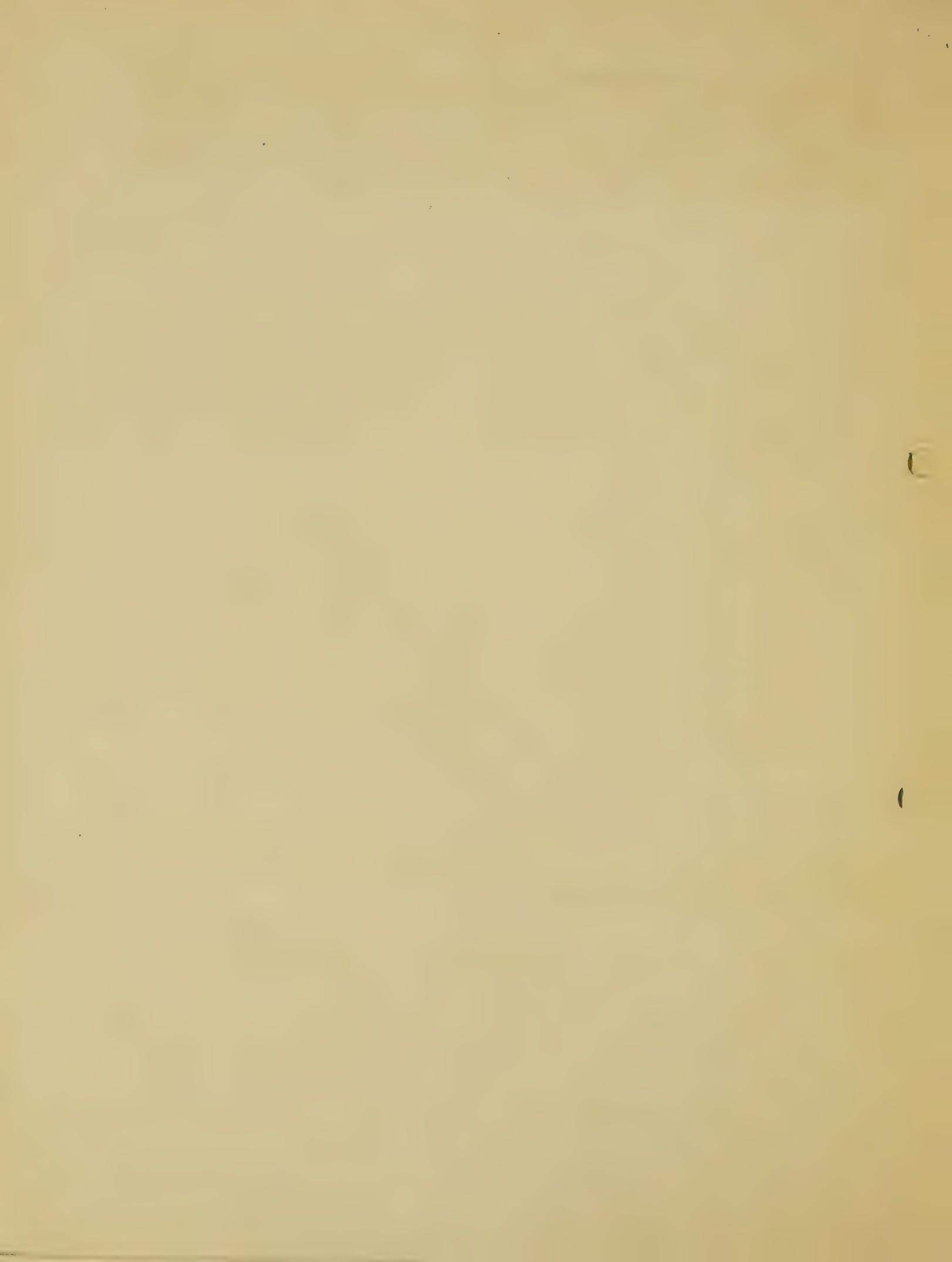
The burden of supplying electricity to such plants as these has fallen upon REA systems because they are located in regions that were without electric service until the REA lines were built.

Moreover, REA has the only public pool of engineers qualified to design and supervise construction of facilities for generating, transmitting and distributing electricity anywhere in the country. The armed forces have called on REA many times for advice, consultation, and often even actual construction help in regions in which REA has no lines and contemplates none--Camp Shelby, for example, and the Marine Base in North Carolina.

Apart from the importance of these services as REA's direct contribution to the defense effort, they should be interesting to other agencies of the Department of Agriculture for their significance in the Department's



long-range program for American agriculture. Every phase of that program is touched by REA activity. The hook-up that today provides electricity for munitions plants may, after the war, prove a godsend as the means of operating a rural factory that will help to take up the shock of post-war readjustment, when workers from the big industrial centers find themselves out of jobs and start their trek back toward the farms.



September 10, 1941

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
Library

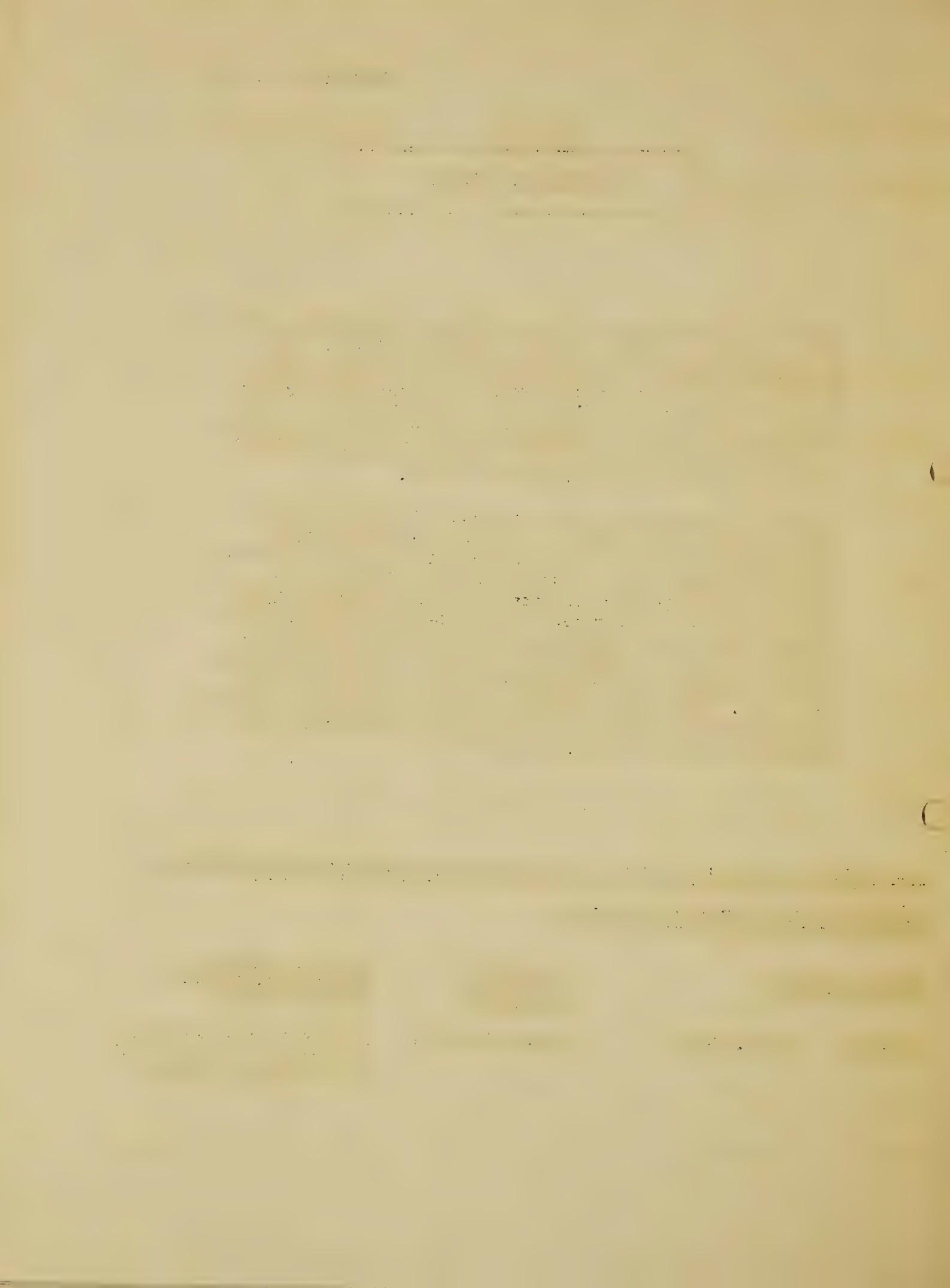
REA DEFENSE BULLETIN

The Rural Electrification Administration's allotments, since it's inception in 1935, now total \$388,827,121.22. These allotments represent approximately 375,000 miles of transmission line to serve a population in excess of 5,000,000 in 2,300 Counties in 45 States and in Alaska and the Virgin Islands. Fifty-two generating plants are either in operation or under construction and 780,933 consumers of all classes are being served by 732 energized systems.

In order to render the greatest service possible to the Nation during this emergency, REA has cut preliminaries and so-called red tape to a minimum, placed into front line action the vast amount of experience and training of a highly flexible engineering staff and administrative organization and is not only serving many defense operations but stands ready to undertake and meet as readily as possible almost any type of construction, operation or other defense demand involving the development and use of electric light and power. There have been numerous instances where Defense emergencies have been met in record time by REA and great savings both in time and money effected.

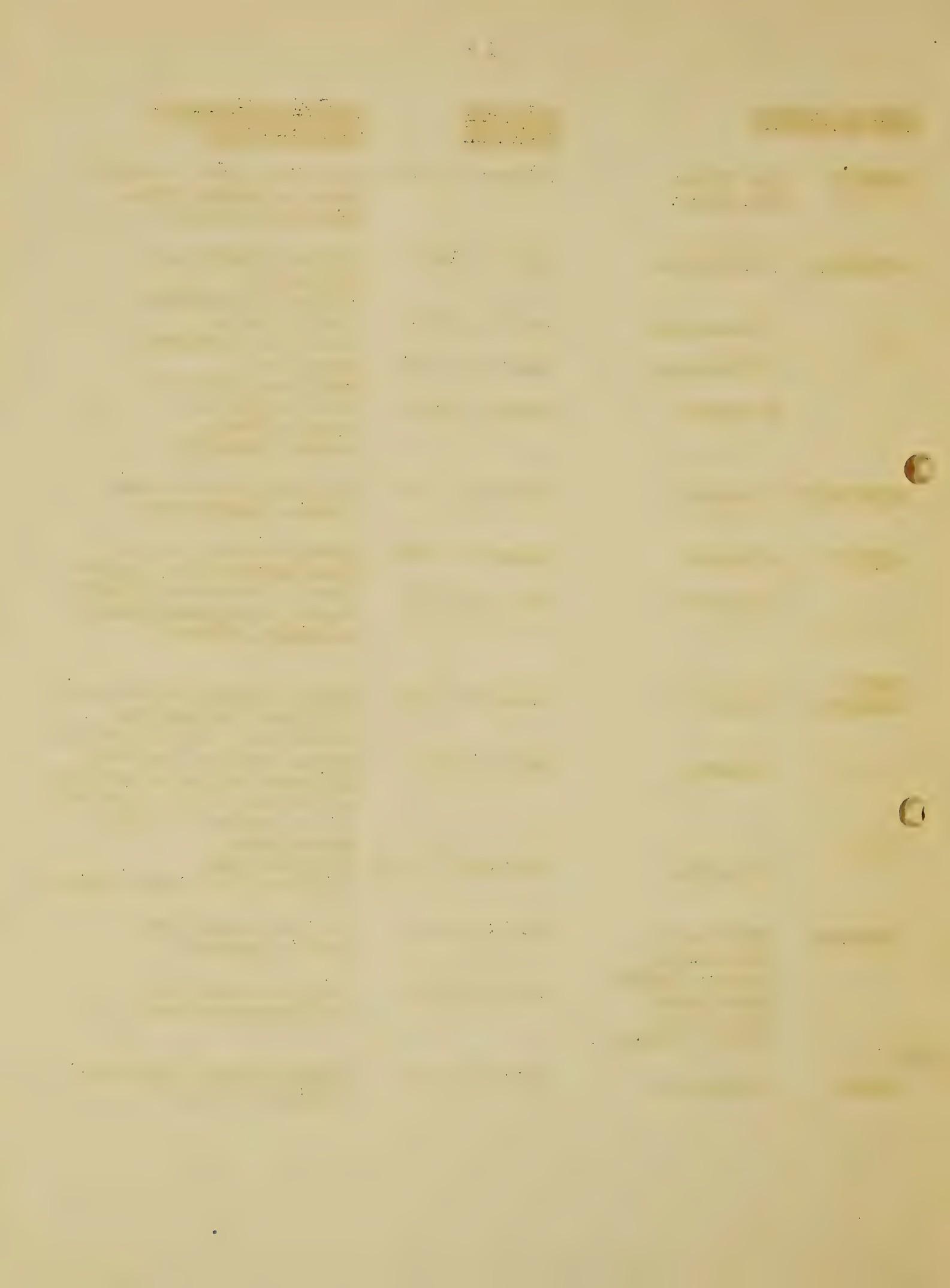
THE FOLLOWING RESUME' OF REA'S PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL DEFENSE EMERGENCY
ACTIVITIES IS ENUMERATED BY STATES:

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>DATE RATE SUBMITTED</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
ALABAMA 33 St. Clair	August 11, 1941	Defense Housing Project located near Childersburg and Talladega, Alabama

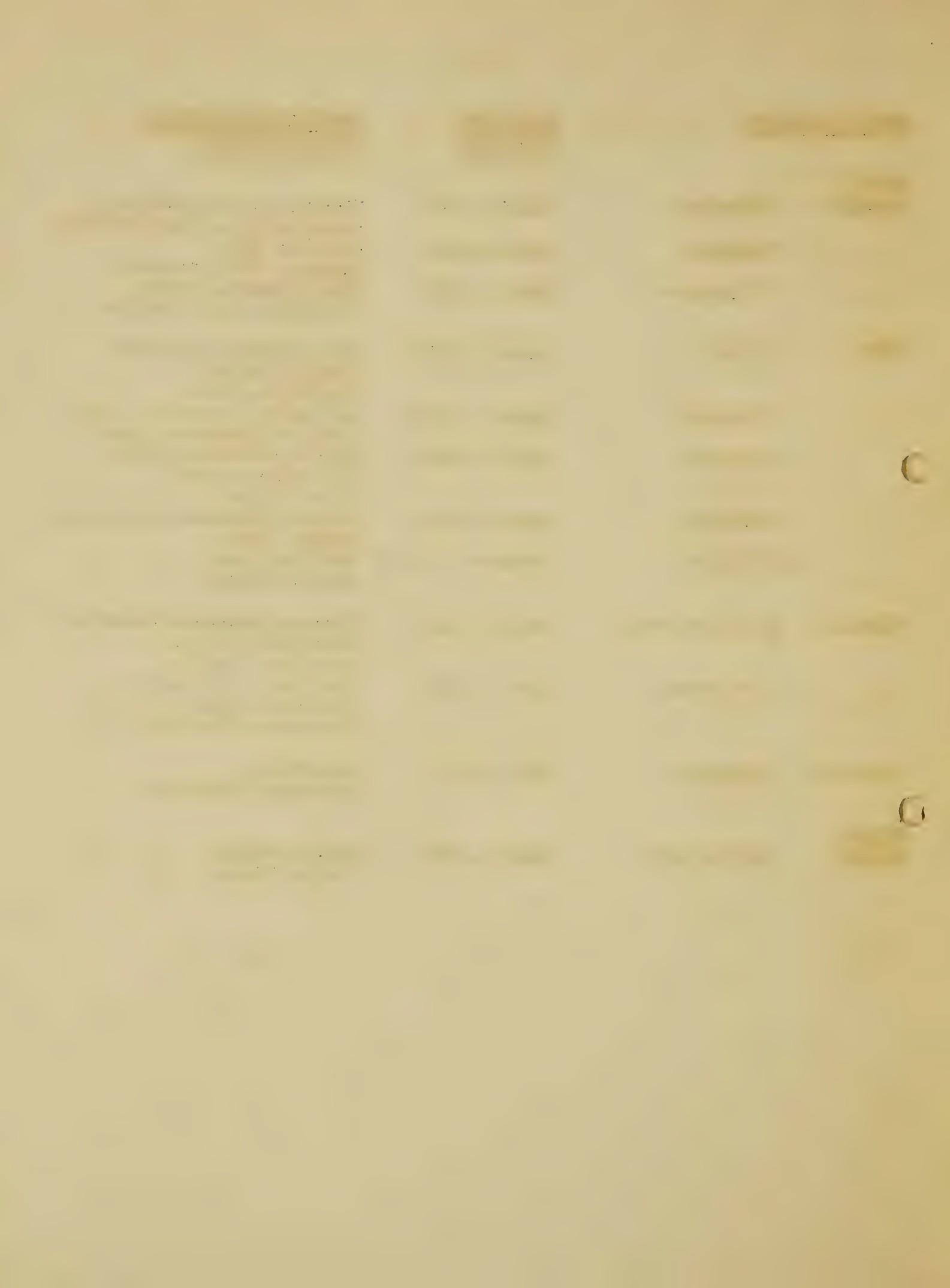


<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>		<u>DATE RATE SUBMITTED</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
ARKANSAS	Generating Cooperative 10 Pulaski	July 18, 1941	Aluminum Plant, Camden, Arkansas
	12 Miller	August 16, 1941	Detonator Plant, Jacksonville, Arkansas
	13 Johnson	August 14, 1941	Ordnance Proving Ground, Hope, Arkansas
		June 6, 1941	Fort Smith Army Camp, Fort Smith, Arkansas
CALIFORNIA	18 San Diego	May 18, 1941	Cavalry Camp, Campo, California
DELAWARE	2 Sussex	September 5, 1941	Fort Saulsbury, Milford, Delaware
FLORIDA	30 Walton		7 Auxiliary Air Field Officers Training Quarters Eglin Field
GEORGIA	22 Colquitt	June 14, 1941	Two Army Air Base Camps, between Moultrie and Valdosta, Georgia
	66 Taylor	July 24, 1941	Air Base, Wellston, Georgia
	99 McIntosh	June 25, 1941	Defense Housing, Hinesville, Georgia
	39 Hart		National Guard Camp, Tococa, Georgia
INDIANA	Utility District of Western Indiana	July 25, 1941	Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana
	To be determined	August 2, 1941	Triangular Division Camp, Columbus, Indiana
	1 Greene	January 29, 1941	Navy Munitions Depot and NYA Camp, Burns City, Indiana
	44 Allen	July 18, 1941	Proposed Defense Housing Project, Fort Wayne, Indiana
	52 Ripley	February 6, 1941	Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Indiana
	52 Ripley	July 22, 1941	Defense Housing Project, Versailles, Indiana
	72 Clark	June 25, 1941	Defense Housing Project, Charleston, Indiana
KANSAS	18 Sedgwick	May 22, 1941	Defense Housing Project, Wichita, Kansas

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>		<u>DATE RATE SUBMITTED</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
KENTUCKY	Ohio Valley Gen. Co-op.	February 28, 1941	Generating Plant to supply power to Ammonia Plant, Henderson, Kentucky
LOUISIANA	18 Beauregard	June 22, 1941	Air Base located in vicinity of De Ridder, Louisiana
	18 Beauregard	April 26, 1941	Housing Project, De Ridder, Louisiana
	18 Beauregard	January 27, 1941	Camp Polk, Camp Polk, Louisiana
	21 Webster	August 6, 1941	Shell Loading and Ordnance Plant, Minden, Louisiana
MISSISSIPPI 38 Warren		January 23, 1941	Air Corps Training Camp, Clinton, Mississippi
MISSOURI	43 Laclede	August 13, 1941	Defense Housing Project, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
	43 Laclede	April 11, 1941	Seventh Corps Area Training Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Bloodland, Missouri
NORTH CAROLINA	43 Jones	August 11, 1941	Defense Housing Project near to Marine Training Base, Jacksonville, North Carolina
	43 Jones	May 23, 1941	Marine Training Base near Jacksonville, North Carolina and Marine Air Base proposed to be constructed on the Neuse River
	31 Halifax	September 9, 1941	Dirigible Base, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
OKLAHOMA	KAMO Electric Transmission Vinita, Oklahoma	July 26, 1941	Army Cantonment Camp, Neosho, Missouri
	KAMO Electric Transmission Vinita, Oklahoma	July 19, 1941	Army Cantonment Camp, Fort Smith, Arkansas
OREGON	14 Umatilla	April 4, 1941	Hermiston Munitions Depot, Hermiston, Oregon

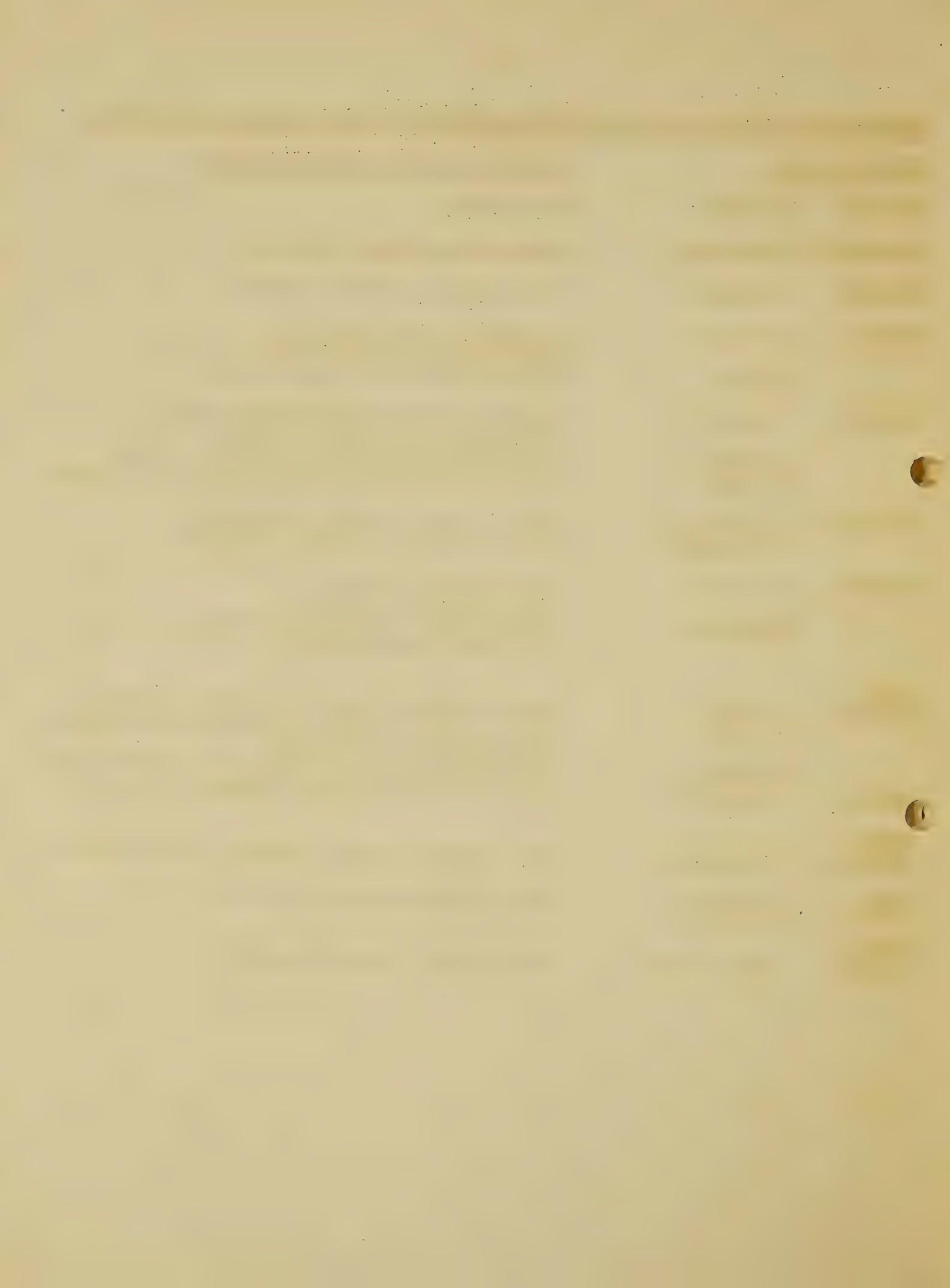


<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>DATE RATE SUBMITTED</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
SOUTH CAROLINA 27 Marlboro	July 23, 1941	Marlboro Aviation School, Bennettsville, South Carolina
29 Sumter	June 21, 1941	Army Air Base, Sumter, South Carolina
37 Lexington	June 19, 1941	West Columbia Airport, Lexington, South Carolina
TEXAS 40 Bowie	August 6, 1941	Shell Loading Plant and Ordnance Depot, Texarkana, Texas
50 Grayson	August 9, 1941	Air School located two miles south of Pottsboro, Texas
56 Lubbock	June 18, 1941	Army Air Training School, nine miles west of Lubbock Texas
95 Medina	July 22, 1941	Army Air Training School near Knippa, Texas
106 Taylor	December 10, 1940	Army Camp near Abilene, Texas
VIRGINIA 36 Prince George	March 11, 1941	Proposed group residences to be constructed near Camp Lee, Virginia
27 Nottoway	June 26, 1941	Army Camp in vicinity of Blackstone Airport, Blackstone, Virginia
WISCONSIN 56 Crawford	May 2, 1941	Camp McCoy, La Crosse, Wisconsin
VIRGIN ISLANDS 1G St. Croix	July 17, 1941	Army Air Base, Virgin Islands



THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE BEING SERVED WITH POWER BY REA-FINANCED COOPERATIVES:

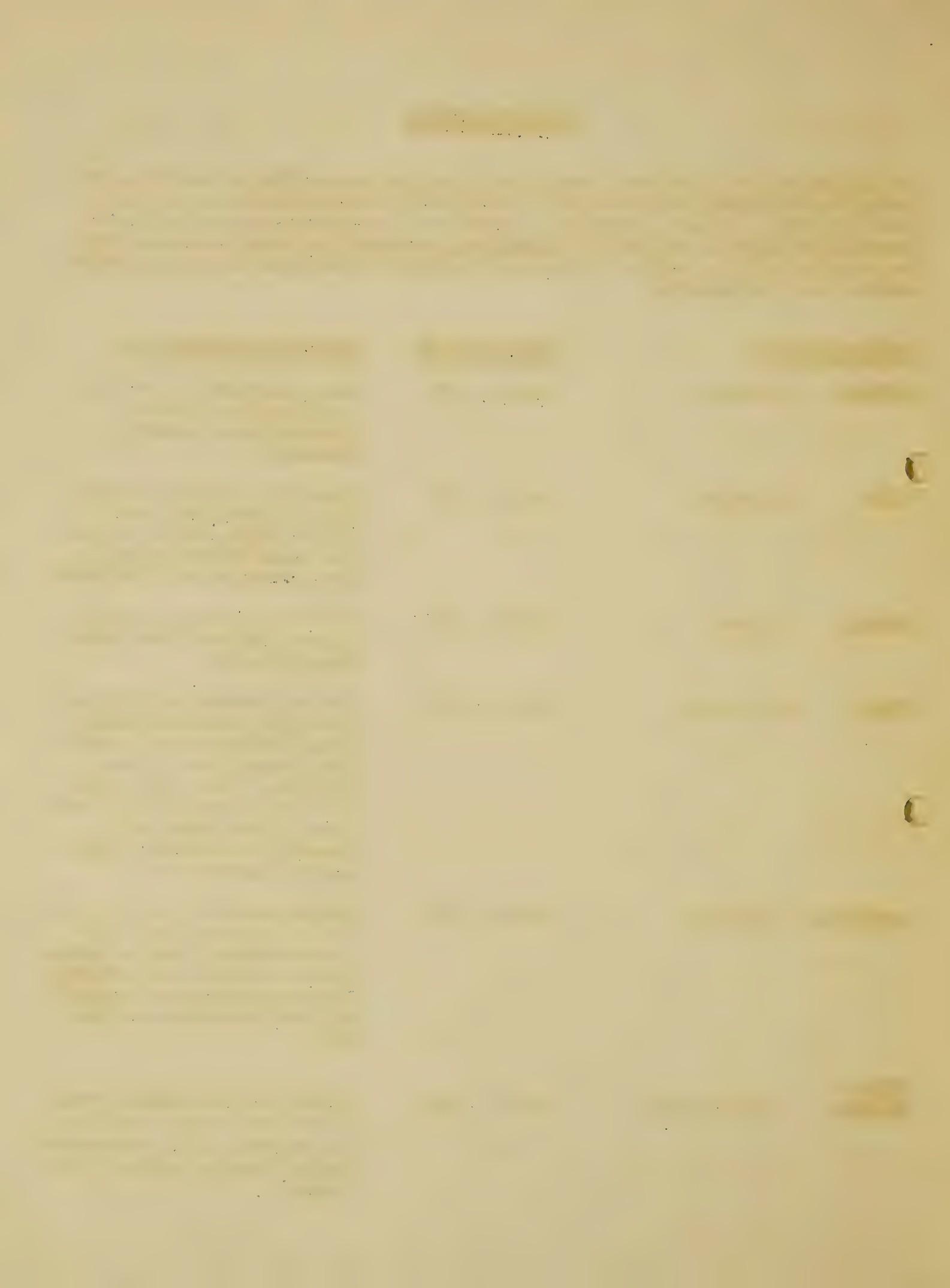
<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
ARKANSAS 12 Miller	Mercury Mines
CALIFORNIA 18 San Diego	Cavalry Camp, Campo, California
DELAWARE 2 Sussex	Fort Saulsbury, Milford, Delaware
GEORGIA 22 Colquitt	Two Army Air Base Camps near Moultrie and Valdosta, Georgia
	39 Hart National Guard Camp, Toccoa, Georgia
INDIANA 1 Greene	Ammunitions Depot, Navy Munitions Depot and NYA Camp, Burns City, Indiana
	52 Ripley 72 Clark Defense Housing Project, Versailles, Indiana
	Defense Housing Project near Charlestown, Indiana
LOUISIANA 18 Beauregard	Army Air Base, De Ridder, Louisiana
18 Beauregard	Housing Project, De Ridder, Louisiana
MISSOURI 43 Laclede	Defense Housing Project, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
43 Laclede	Seventh Corps Area Training Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
NORTH CAROLINA 43 Jones	Marine Air Base, Cherry Point, North Carolina
43 Jones	Defense Housing Project near Marine Training Base, Jacksonville, North Carolina
	43 Jones Marine Training Base, Jacksonville, North Carolina
OREGON 14 Umatilla	Hermiston Munitions Depot, Hermiston, Oregon
SOUTH CAROLINA 37 Lexington	West Columbia Airport, Lexington, South Carolina
TEXAS 95 Medina	Army Air Training School, Knippa, Texas
VIRGIN ISLANDS 1G St. Croix	Army Air Base, Virgin Islands



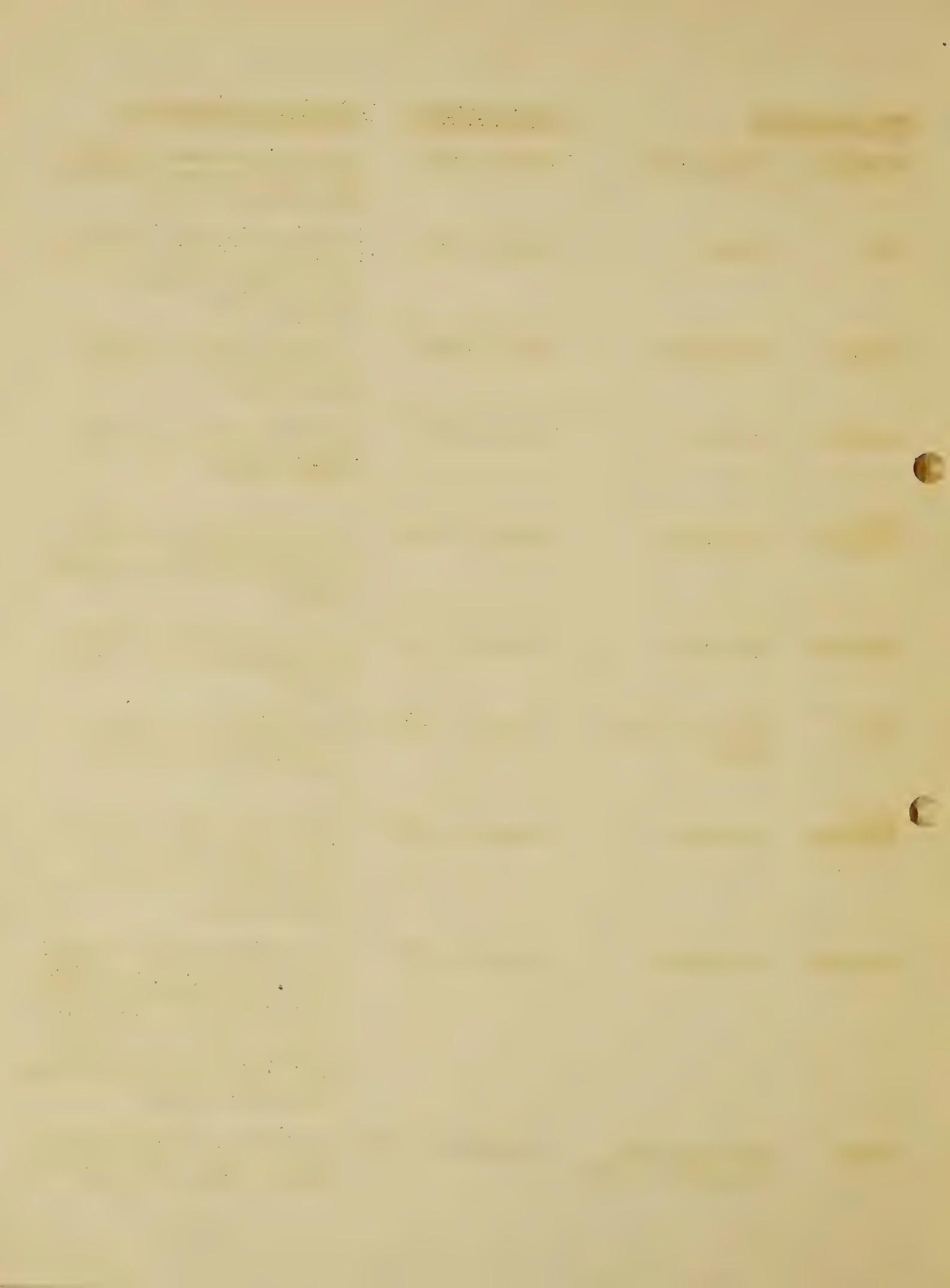
PRIORITY RATINGS

The following list of requests for priority ratings made by REA to the Office of Production Management have been made for critical materials needed on the designated projects. To date, except for a portion of the material requested for the Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation, Jacksonville, North Carolina, which has received an A-1-d rating, we have not received certificates covering priority numbers for this material.

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>DATE REQUESTED</u>	<u>MATERIALS REQUESTED FOR</u>
ARKANSAS 32 Benton	June 13, 1941	Line Construction Materials for Substation (to serve Aluminum Plant, Camden, Arkansas)
TEXAS 121 Brazos	June 13, 1941	Transmission System for Army Camps, Mineral Wells and Wichita Falls, Texas, to provide interconnections with Power Companies and REA Plants
GEORGIA 39 Hart	July 22, 1941	30,000 lbs. copper conductor to serve National Guard Camp, Tocoa, Georgia
TEXAS 117G Upshur	July 23, 1941	Line and Substation Construction for: Army Camp, Paris, Texas; Munitions Depot, Caddo Lake, Texas; Steel Plant, Henderson, Texas; Hydro Electric Plant, Denison Dam, Texas; Brazos River Transmission Cooperative and Ark-La Transmission Cooperative.
LOUISIANA 21G Webster	July 23, 1941	Transmission Line Construction for six cooperatives, eight cinnabar mines, bombing ranges, Webster Parish; two Government housing projects, one airport and standby service for Camp Polk
VIRGIN ISLANDS 1G St. Croix	July 26, 1941	10,000 feet underground cable, 30,000 lbs. copper conductor for construction of underground feeder line for Army and Navy Airport



<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>DATE REQUESTED</u>	<u>MATERIALS REQUESTED FOR</u>
LOUISIANA 18 Beauregard	July 28, 1941	69,000 lbs. copper conductor for lines to serve Camp Polk, Army Airport and area
TEXAS 55 Floyd	July 28, 1941	47,000 lbs. copper conductor for lines to Airport and Pipe Line, Booster Station, Floydada, Texas
INDIANA 55 Tippecanoe	July 28, 1941	5,830 lbs. copper conductor for feeder lines to Purdue Radio Station
COLORADO 17 Powers	July 28, 1941	3,100 feet cable for underground system to light La Junta Airport
SOUTH CAROLINA 37 Lexington	August 5, 1941	1,750 lbs. copper conductor, and transformers for 400 KVA Substation to serve Lexington Airport
MINNESOTA 70G Hennepin	August 14, 1941	500 sq. ft. of 2" Vibracork for plants essential in Food Program
TEXAS East Texas Power Reserve	August 14, 1941	One carload water pumps and accessories for necessary agricultural development
NORTH CAROLINA 55 Craven	August 15, 1941	18,300 lbs. copper conductor, four 50 KVA transformers for Naval Base, Cherry Point, North Carolina, housing facilities and area
OKLAHOMA 32 Comanche	August 19, 1941	Six 7500 kw generating units, six gas fired steam generating units. For cooperatives, two A.T.&T. booster stations, oil and gas booster stations and proposals submitted for Army Camp, Depot and Bomber Base and Fort Sill additions
IDAHO Raft River REA Cooperative, Malta	September 2, 1941	15,870 lbs. 8A copper conductor for line to serve Strevell Airport, Strevell, Idaho



The outlook for priority certificates on copper are not so promising--since the entire supply of copper for September has been allocated for primary Defense needs. No orders for copper bearing priorities lower than A-10 will be filled. REA has been allocated 4,500 tons of copper per month to be distributed to cover orders of REA-financed systems.

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CAMPAIGN PLAN FOR "THE AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE PROGRAM"

for

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Rural Electrification Administration, through its 732 farmer-operated cooperative electric systems, reach approximately 1,000,000 farmers who are now receiving electric service. The REA members of USDA County Boards are REA Cooperative members and are prepared to give 100% cooperation in making this program a success.

The Regional Agricultural Defense Conferences called by the Secretary of Agriculture will inaugurate the Farm Production Campaign for 1942. All REA State USDA Defense Board members will be held responsible for their respective States.

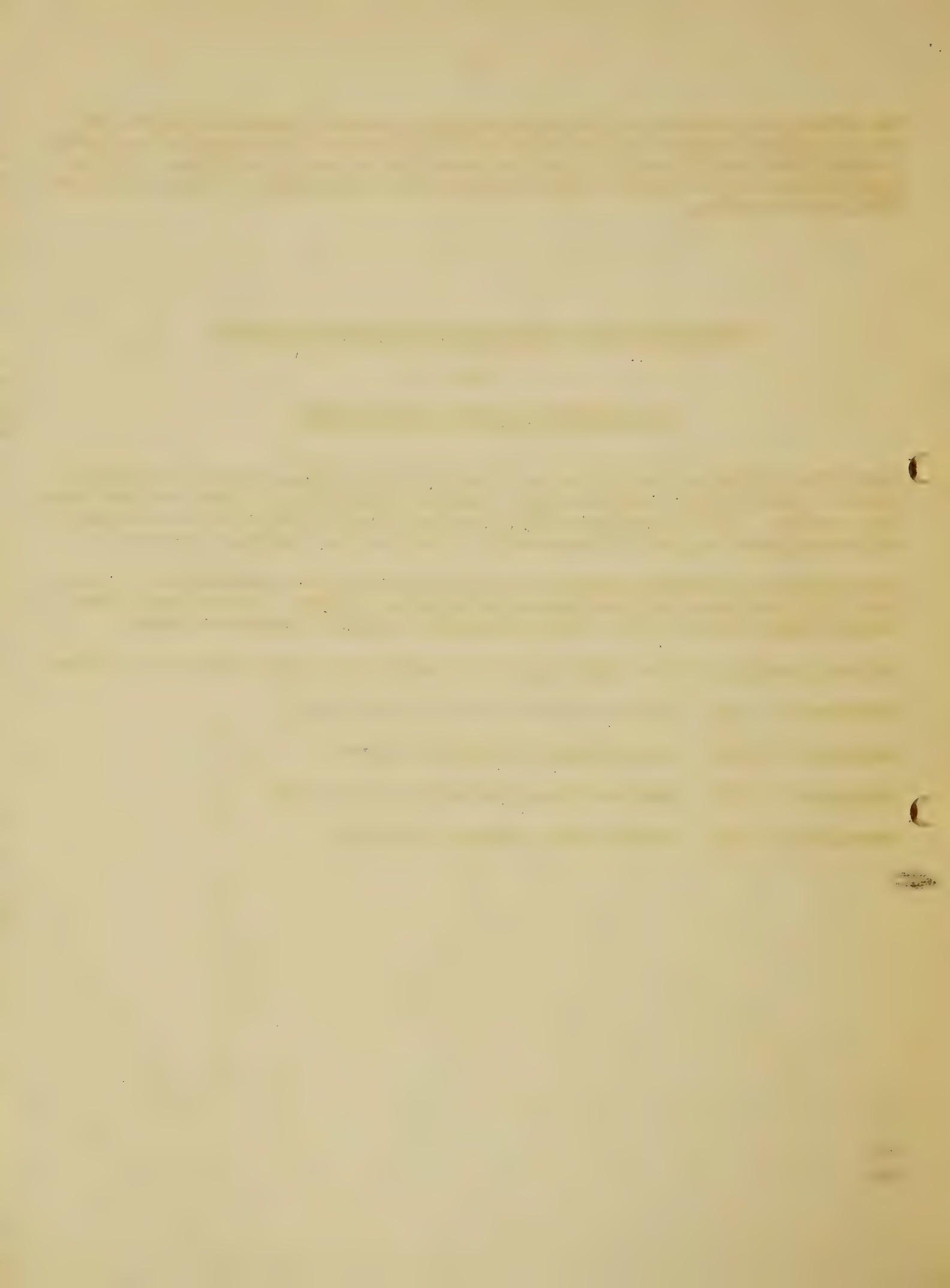
Regional meetings for the latter part of September have been scheduled as follows:

September 15, 1941 - New House Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah

September 18, 1941 - Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

September 24, 1941 - Barbizon Plaza, New York City, New York

September 29, 1941 - Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee



October 15, 1941

REA DEFENSE BULLETIN

REA REPRESENTATIVES

FOR

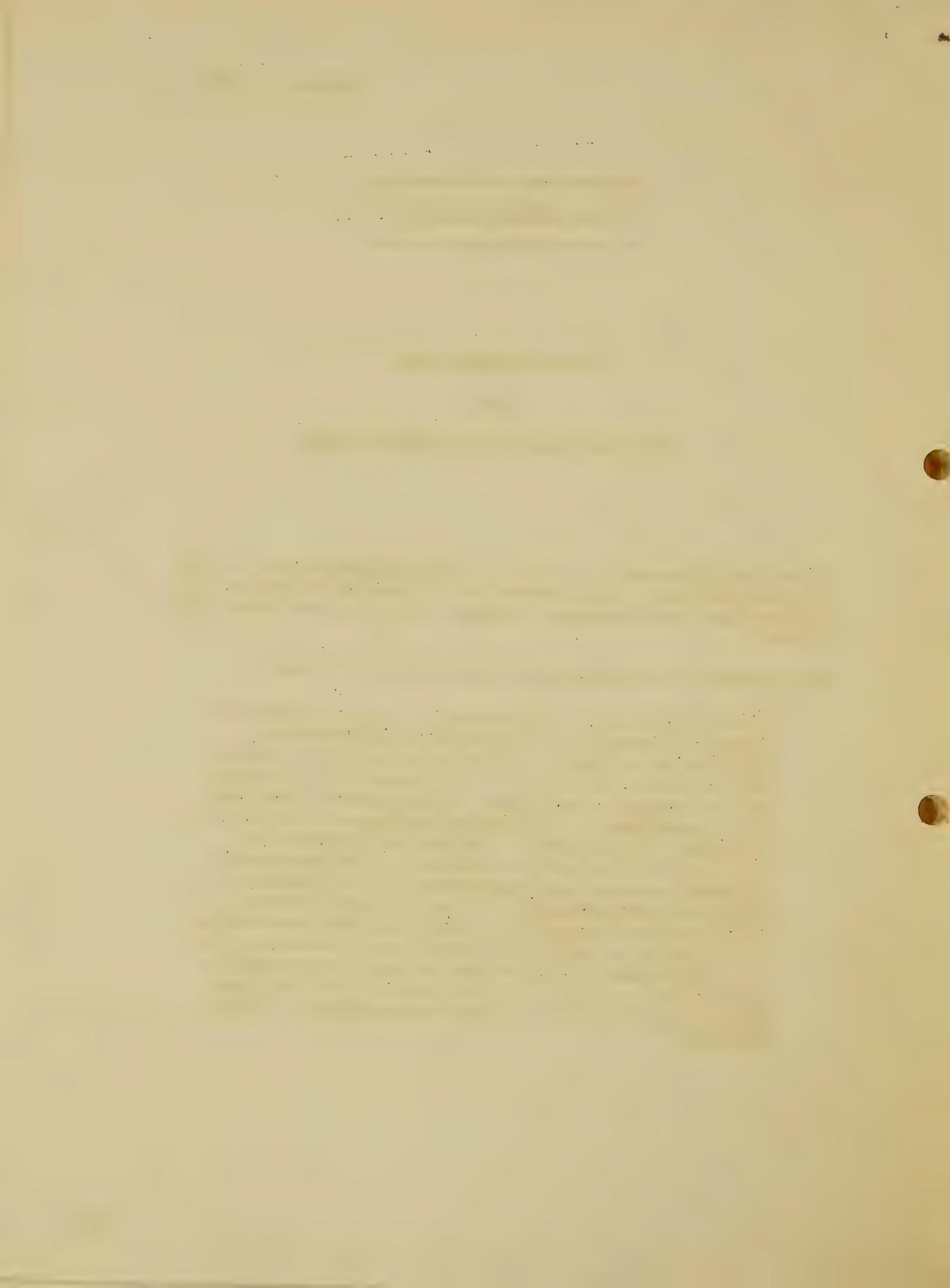
USDA STATE AND COUNTY DEFENSE BOARDS

AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATION
Library

Since the appointment of REA's 47 field representatives to the USDA State Boards, 2,150 members of our borrowers' Boards of Directors have been appointed to serve on the various County USDA Boards.

The duties of the State Defense Boards are as follows:

"Under direction of the Secretary * * * to confer with, advise and arrange cooperation with other defense agencies having State or local offices, and to arrange for maximum cooperation of all department field personnel in defense undertakings. Other specific functions will be assigned to the Boards from time to time by the secretary. While specific defense assignments also will be given to specific agencies of the department, information about such assignments will be given to the Boards and responsibility for seeing that Department field personnel generally is fully informed and enabled to cooperate is within the function of the Boards. The U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Boards are expected also to report to the secretary field problems and developments felt to affect the progress of defense efforts."



One of the objectives in creating USDA Defense Boards was to arrange for maximum cooperation of U. S. Department of Agriculture field personnel in all defense undertakings. REA and its cooperatives throughout the United States have been invited to participate in rural and county defense councils by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. The cooperatives include two-thirds of the 3,000 counties in the United States.

Quoting Mayor LaGuardia's press release of September 25, 1941, he states that the nine Regional Directors of the Office of Civilian Defense and the State defense councils would welcome the active participation of the more than 800 REA Cooperatives because of their particular facility in promoting the defense program in the rural area.

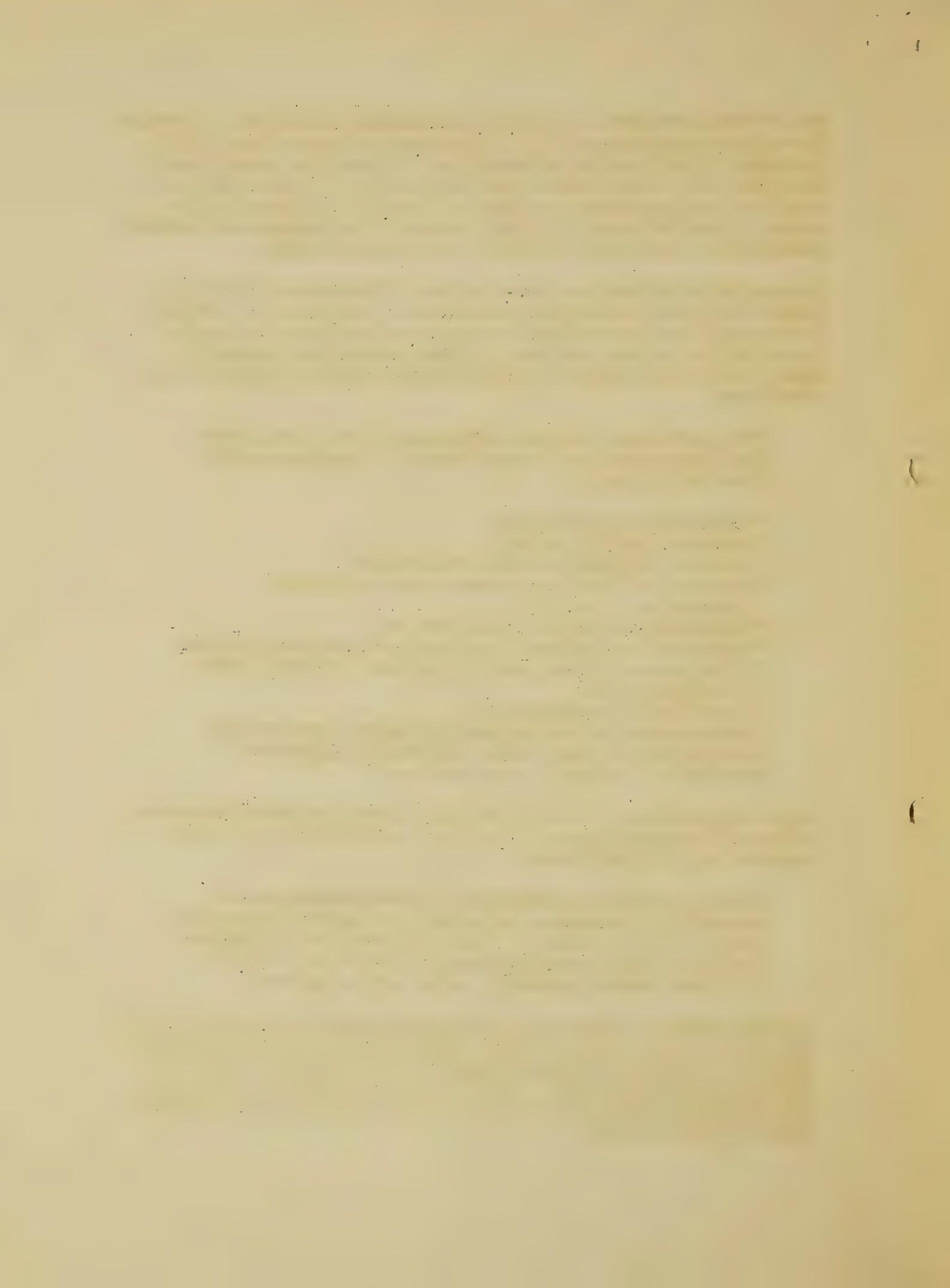
"The particular Civilian defense services in which the REA Cooperatives can be most helpful," the Mayor said, "are the following:

- "Preparations for blackouts
- "Emergency traffic control
- "Plans for emergency housing and shelter
- "Promotion of first aid classes and instructions in home care of the sick
- "Organization of motor corps services
- "Organization of aircraft spotting stations and personnel
- "Organization of local medical personnel and facilities for emergency work
- "Fire fighting organizations
- "Organizations of anti-sabotage measures, particularly with respect to power lines, generating plants and substations, bridges, water supplies."

Mayor LaGuardia said he would welcome suggestions from the members of the REA Cooperatives as to how the organization for Civilian defense could be facilitated.

"This is another illustration of the wholehearted co-operation of Government agencies, and particularly those within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Rural Electrification Administration, in the Civilian defense program," Mayor LaGuardia said.

All REA members of State and County USDA Defense Boards are contributing a goodly portion of their time to carrying out such assignments as are given the State Boards by the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are also cooperating fully with any committees that are established by the Office of Civilian Defense in the counties.



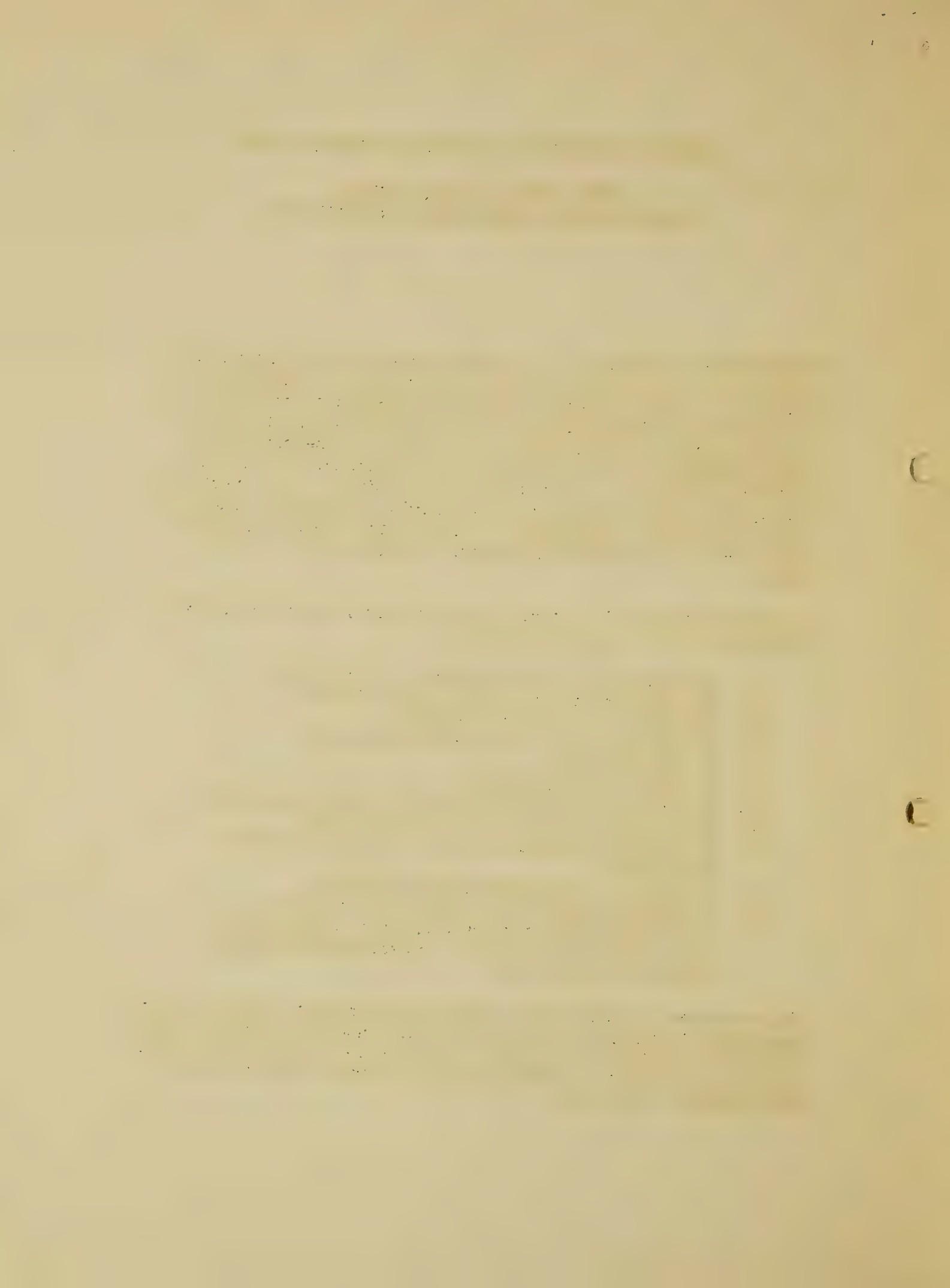
SURVEYS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE AND REA
OF
POWER, FUEL, WATER, HOUSING,
SKILLED LABOR, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

The purpose of surveys is to provide material and information on which can be based proper action with respect to industrial development in rural areas and urban areas adjacent thereto; and on which may be based plans for the utilization and extension of electric power in rural areas in the light of the national and human resources of the area, and as a by-product, to collect information important to the proper utilization of these resources during the present emergency, and thereby to promote industrial load building and development in those areas where such action would result in increased soundness and feasibility of REA loans.

A further by-product of such surveys is their value to National Defense and other agencies such as:

1. The bureaus of the Department of Agriculture
2. The USDA County and State Defense Boards
3. The Office of Civilian Defense
4. To the State and local Defense Councils
5. To the Red Cross
6. To State Planning Boards
7. To Public Utilities and Federal Power Commissions
8. To the National Resources Planning Board
9. To the Plant Locations Board of the War and Navy Departments
10. To the Civil Aeronautics Administration
11. To Manufacturers' Trade Associations and to individual manufacturers wishing to plan farming-out of defense production or decentralization of production facilities

The Department of Agriculture considers resources surveys of great importance in their past defense planning and has authorized REA to go ahead with the compiling of surveys on a Nation-wide basis, but due to shortage of travel money our survey activities have been somewhat curtailed.

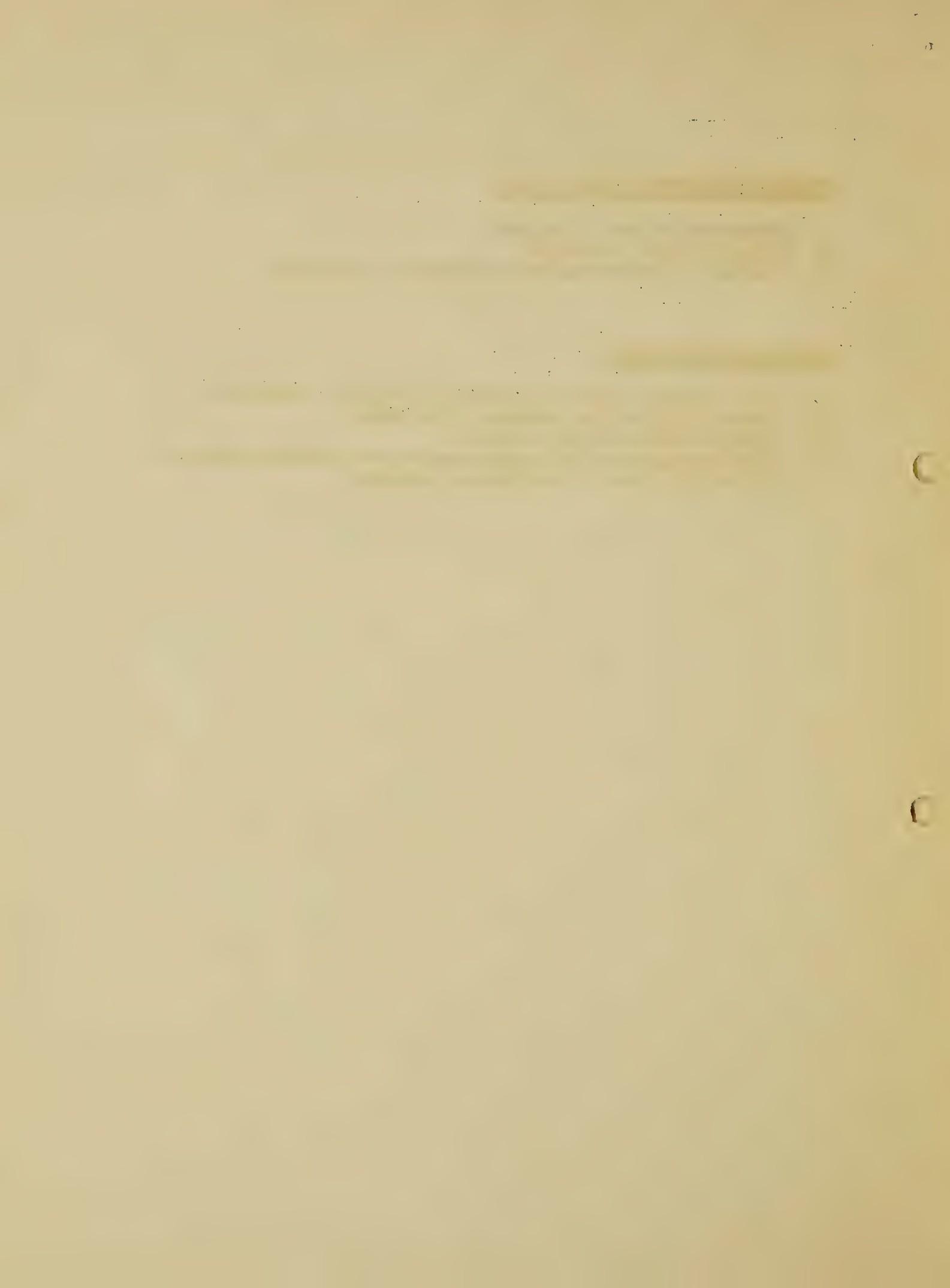


SURVEYS COMPLETED BY REA TO DATE

1. Shenandoah Valley - Virginia
2. Winooski Valley - Vermont
3. Claiborne, Webster and Union Counties - Louisiana

SURVEYS NOW UNDER WAY

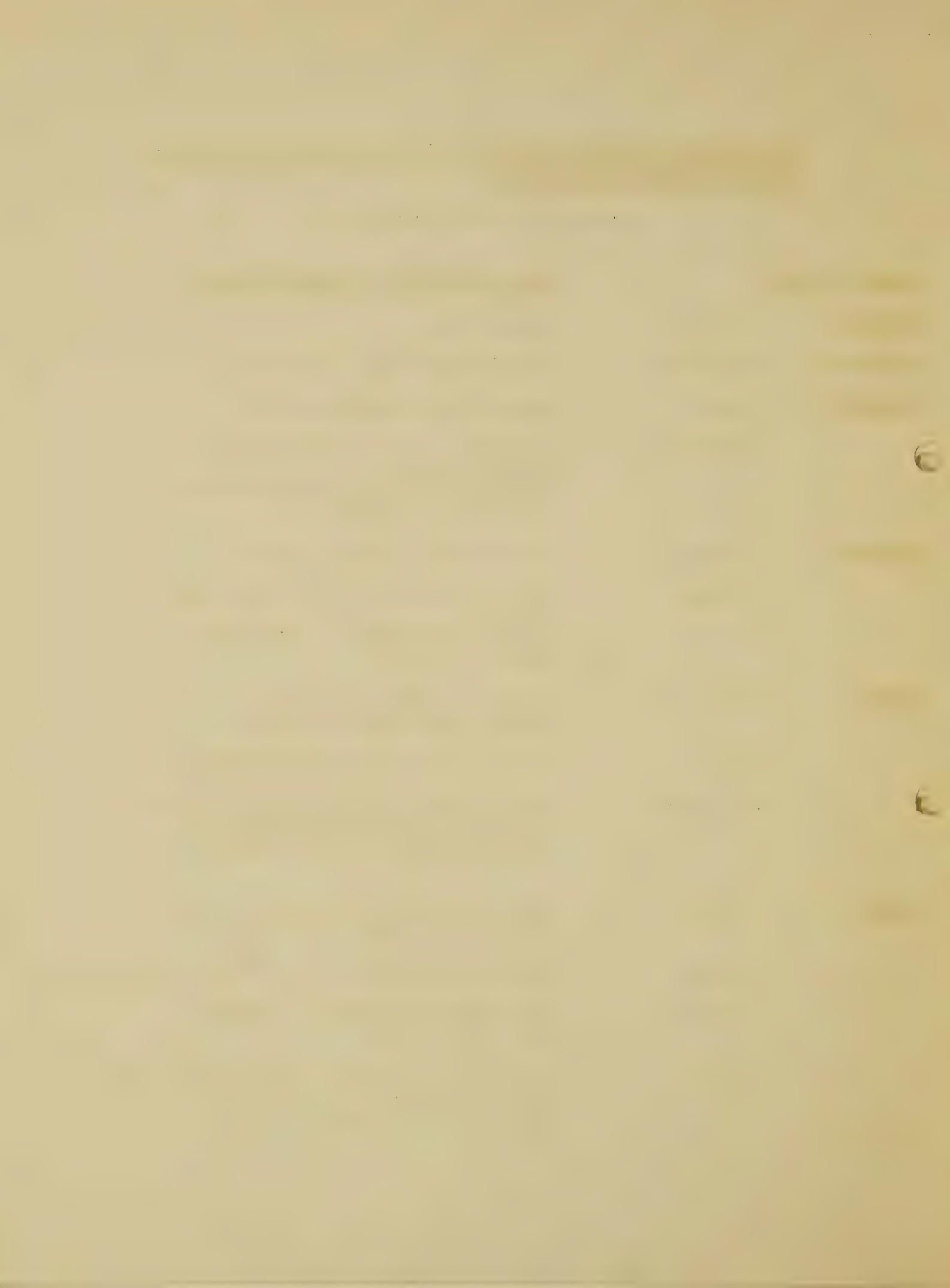
1. Lee, Itawamba, Monroe and Pontotoc Counties - Mississippi
2. Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties - New Mexico
3. Cartaret County - South Carolina
Plans now under way to extend survey into adjoining counties
4. State-wide survey of the State of Arkansas



THE FOLLOWING "DEFENSE PROJECTS" ARE BEING "SERVED" WITH POWER
BY REA-FINANCED COOPERATIVES:

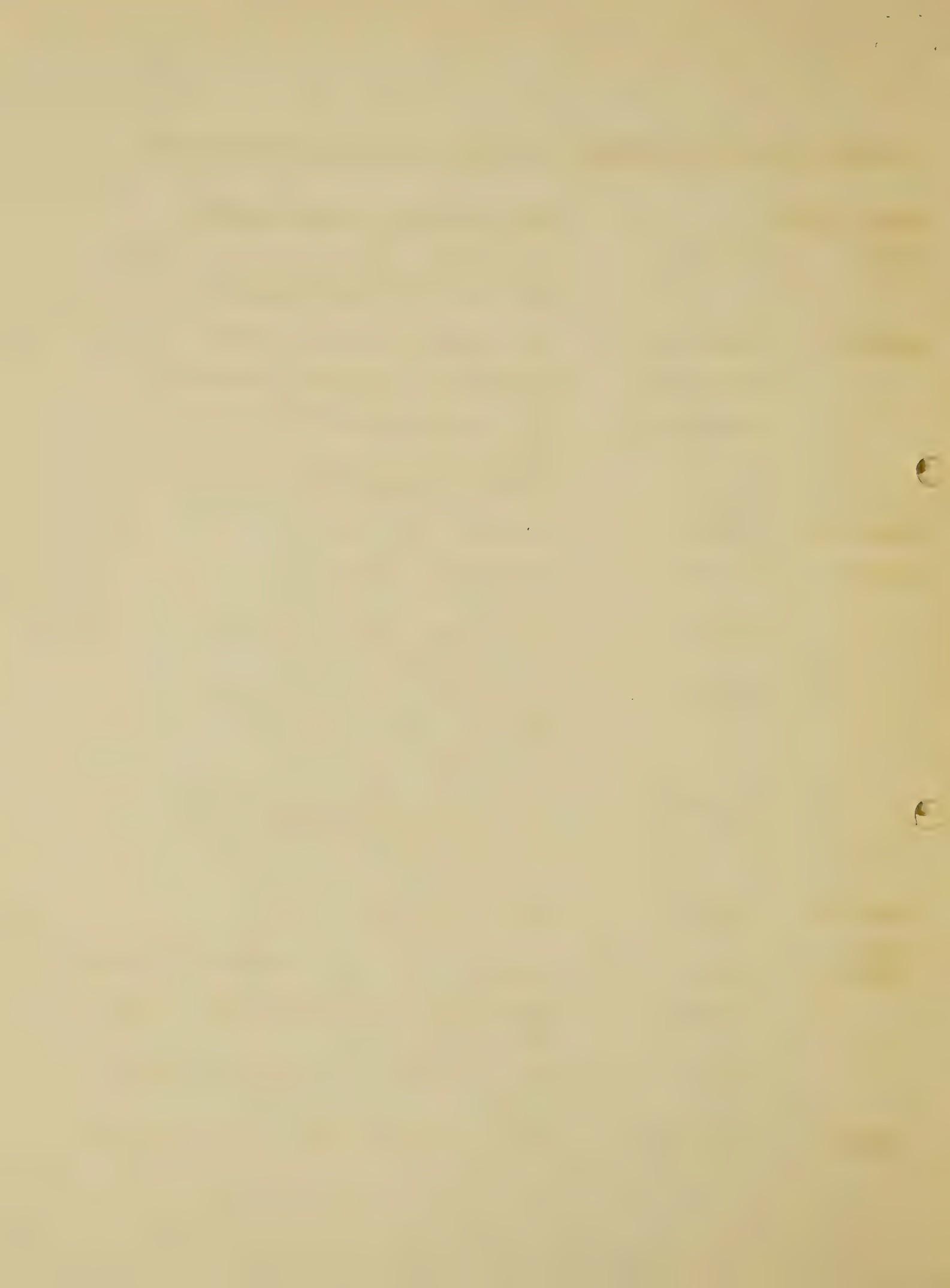
(October 15, 1941, inclusive)

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>		<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
ARKANSAS	12 Miller	Mercury Mines
CALIFORNIA	18 San Diego	Cavalry Camp, Campo, California
COLORADO	7 Mesa	Grand Junction Municipal Airport
	16 Jefferson	Extension to serve private defense housing project. Intermountain Rural Electric Association, Bailey, Colorado.
DELAWARE	2 Sussex	Fort Saulsbury, Milford, Delaware
	2 Sussex	Three-phase service to Fort Saulsbury, Delaware. Delaware Rural Electric Association Greenwood, Delaware.
GEOORGIA	22 Colquitt	Two Army Air Base Camps near Moultrie and Valdosta, Georgia
	39 Hart	National Guard Camp, Toccoa, Georgia
	22 Colquitt	Army Air Bases at Moultrie and Valdosta, Georgia (serving the construction job on both air bases - rates submitted to serve the operations)
INDIANA	1 Greene	Ammunitions Depot, Navy Munitions Depot and NYA Camp, Burns City, Indiana
	72 Clark	Defense Housing Project, near Charlestown, Indiana
	1 Greene	East Coast Naval Ammunition Depot Burns City, Indiana
	59 Wayne	Defense Housing Project, Connersville, Indiana Southeastern Indiana Rural Electric Membership Corp., Osgood, Indiana



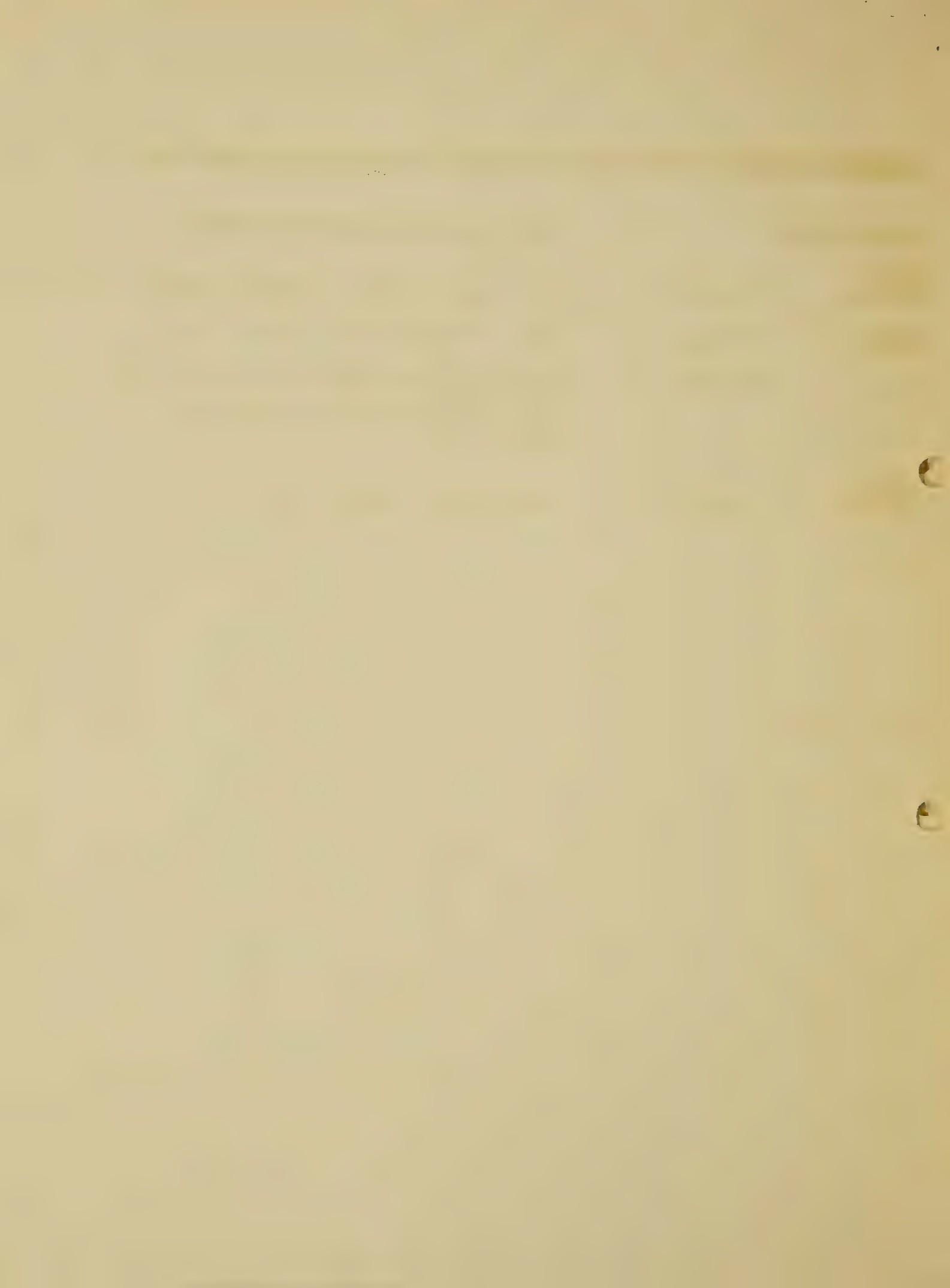
2- "DEFENSE PROJECTS" BEING "SERVED" WITH POWER BY REA-FINANCED COOPERATIVES

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
INDIANA 52 Ripley	Defense Housing Project, Versailles, Indiana Southeastern Indiana Rural Electric Membership Corp., Osgood, Indiana
LOUISIANA 18 Beauregard	Army Air Base, De Ridder, Louisiana
	Housing Project, De Ridder, Louisiana
18 Beauregard	Defense Housing Project, Leesville, Louisiana. Beauregard Electric Cooperative, Inc., De Ridder, Louisiana
MISSISSIPPI 36 Marion	Camp Shelby, Mississippi
MISSOURI 43 Laclede	Defense Housing Project, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
	Seventh Corps Area Training Center Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
57 Lincoln	Defense Housing Project, Weldon Springs, Missouri Cuirve River Electric Cooperative, Inc., Troy, Missouri
	Defense Housing Project and Water Pumps near Weldon Springs, Missouri Cuirve River Electric Cooperative, Inc., Troy, Missouri
NEW JERSEY 4 Monmouth	Fort Dix Army Camp, New Jersey
NORTH CAROLINA 43 Jones	Marine Air Base, Cherry Point, North Carolina
	Defense Housing Project near Marine Training Base, Jacksonville, North Carolina
43 Jones	Marine Training Base, Jacksonville, North Carolina
OREGON 14 Umatilla	Hermiston Munitions Depot, Hermiston, Oregon



3-"DEFENSE PROJECTS" BEING "SERVED" WITH POWER BY REA-FINANCED COOPERATIVES

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
SOUTH CAROLINA 37 Lexington	West Columbia Airport, Lexington, South Carolina
TEXAS 95 Medina	Army Air Training School, Knippa, Texas
117G Upshur	Service To Texas 72 Lamar and Army Camp near Paris, Texas Farmers Electric Generating Coop., Inc., Gilmore, Texas
VIRGIN ISLANDS 1G St. Croix	Army Air Base, Virgin Islands



THE FOLLOWING "DEFENSE AREAS" ARE BEING "SERVED" BY REA-FINANCED COOPERATIVES:

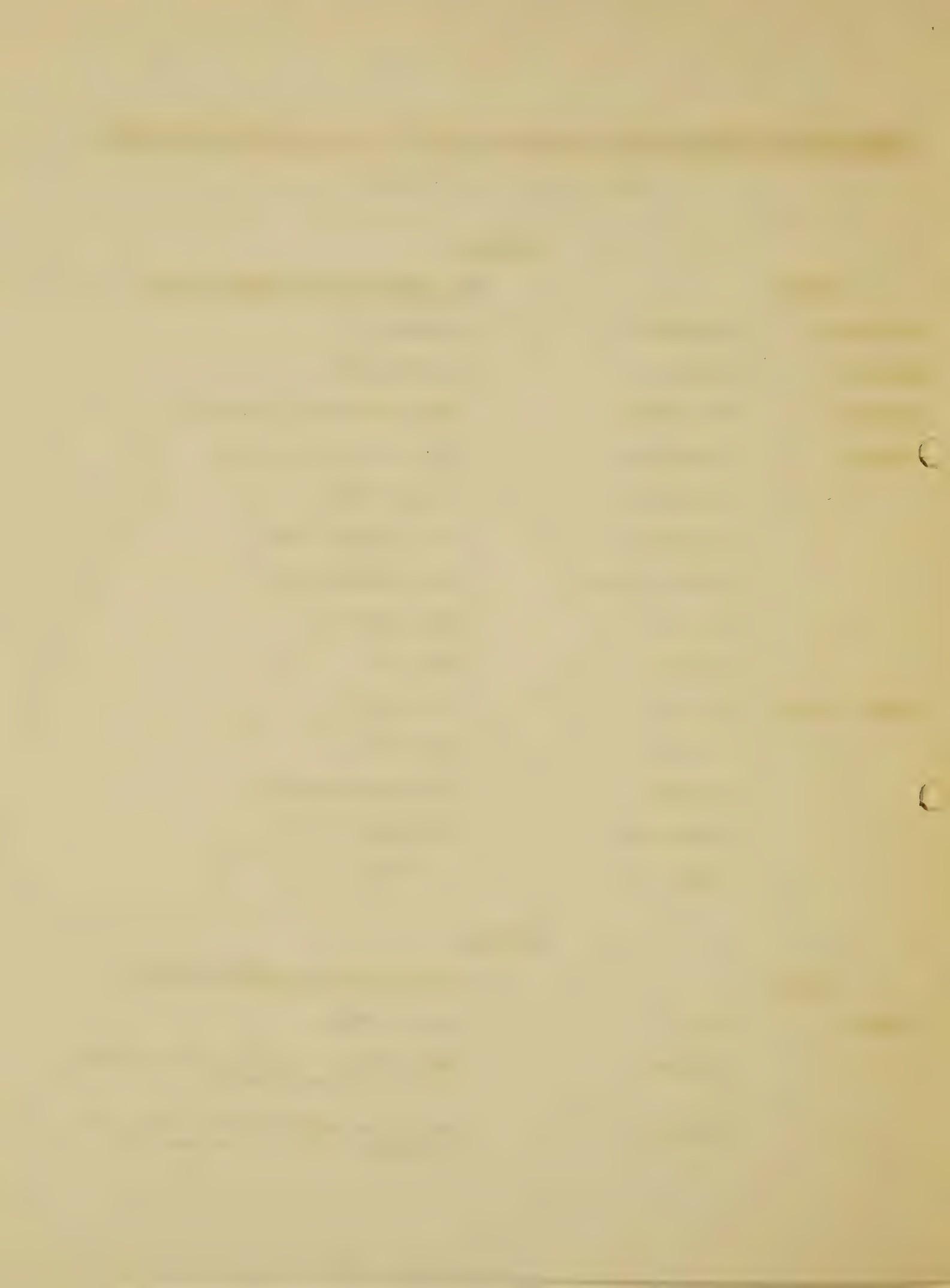
(October 15, 1941, inclusive)

REGION I

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
NEW JERSEY 4 Monmouth	Fort Dix
DELAWARE 2 Sussex	Fort Salisbury
MARYLAND 4 St. Marys	Indian Head Naval Ord. Depot
VIRGINIA 39 Northampton	New Coast Artillery Post
	New Army Camp
	Naval Ordnance Plant
	Naval Ordnance Plant
27 Nottoway	
37 Nansemond	
36 Prince George	
2 Craig	Powder Factory
22 Caroline	Army Post
NORTH CAROLINA 43 Jones	Marine Base
	Marine Base
56 Pamlico	
31 Halifax	Balloon Barrage Base
52 Cumberland	Fort Knox
51 Hoke	Fort Knox

REGION II

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
FLORIDA 14 Clay	Camp Blanding
30 Walton	Eglin Field - Aviation Training School near Ft. Walton, Florida
29 Gadsden	Project around Tallahassee area, but no Defense activities we know of.



REGION IIPROJECTREA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT

FLORIDA	25 Lee	Air base proposed near Venice, Florida too far from cooperative.
	24 Monroe	Navy waterline - Proposed Airport
GEORGIA	39 Hart	National Guard Camp near Toccoa, Georgia, being served by power company.
	22 Colquitt	Bombing field near Moultrie, Georgia, and Bombing field, Valdosta, Georgia (Schools)
	87 Tattnall	Camp Stewart Bombing practice - Anti-Aircraft
	66 Taylor	Army Gasoline Storage Station at Oglethorpe, Georgia. Military Base at Welston, Georgia
	74 Jefferson	Augusta area - not much chance of our project serving anything. Also camp at Lincoln, Georgia.
SOUTH CAROLINA	31 Horry	Proposed landing field near Myrtle Beach
	29 Sumter	Aviation school near Sumter
	27 Marlboro	Aviation School - Marlboro, South Carolina.
	37 Lexington	Air Camp
	14 Aiken	Housing project near Aiken - Power company near but project will serve.
	25 Berkeley	Charleston area - much activity, but it is doubtful that cooperative will serve anything.

REGION IIIPROJECTREA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT

KENTUCKY	18 Meade	Fort Knox
	51 Hardin	Fort Knox
	54 Wayne	Wolff Creek Dam



REGION III

<u>PROJECT</u>		<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
TENNESSEE	28 Paris	Balloon Barrage Battalion
	22 Milan	Shell loading plant
	20 Gibson	Shell loading plant
MISSISSIPPI	29 Oktibbeha	Airport
	36 Marion	Fort Shelby and surrounding area
	30 Jones	Around Fort Shelby
ALABAMA	39 Jackson	Around Fort Shelby
	28 Chambers	Fort Benning
	30 Autauga	Shell loading plant
KENTUCKY	38 Sheffield	Around Reynolds Metal Co. (Aluminum plant)
	33 St. Claire	Lines moved on account of Powder Bag Factory. Serving area around factory.
	59G Fayette	Large generating plant will relieve power shortage.
MISSISSIPPI	53G Covington	Generating plant will relieve power shortage (Offered to serve shell loading plant.)
ALABAMA	42G Montgomery	Generating plant will relieve power shortage. (Offered to serve Army Camp.)

REGION IV

<u>PROJECT</u>		<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
INDIANA	52 Ripley	Defense Housing
	59 Wayne	Defense Housing
	16 Henry	Defense Housing
	1 Greene	Munitions Depot

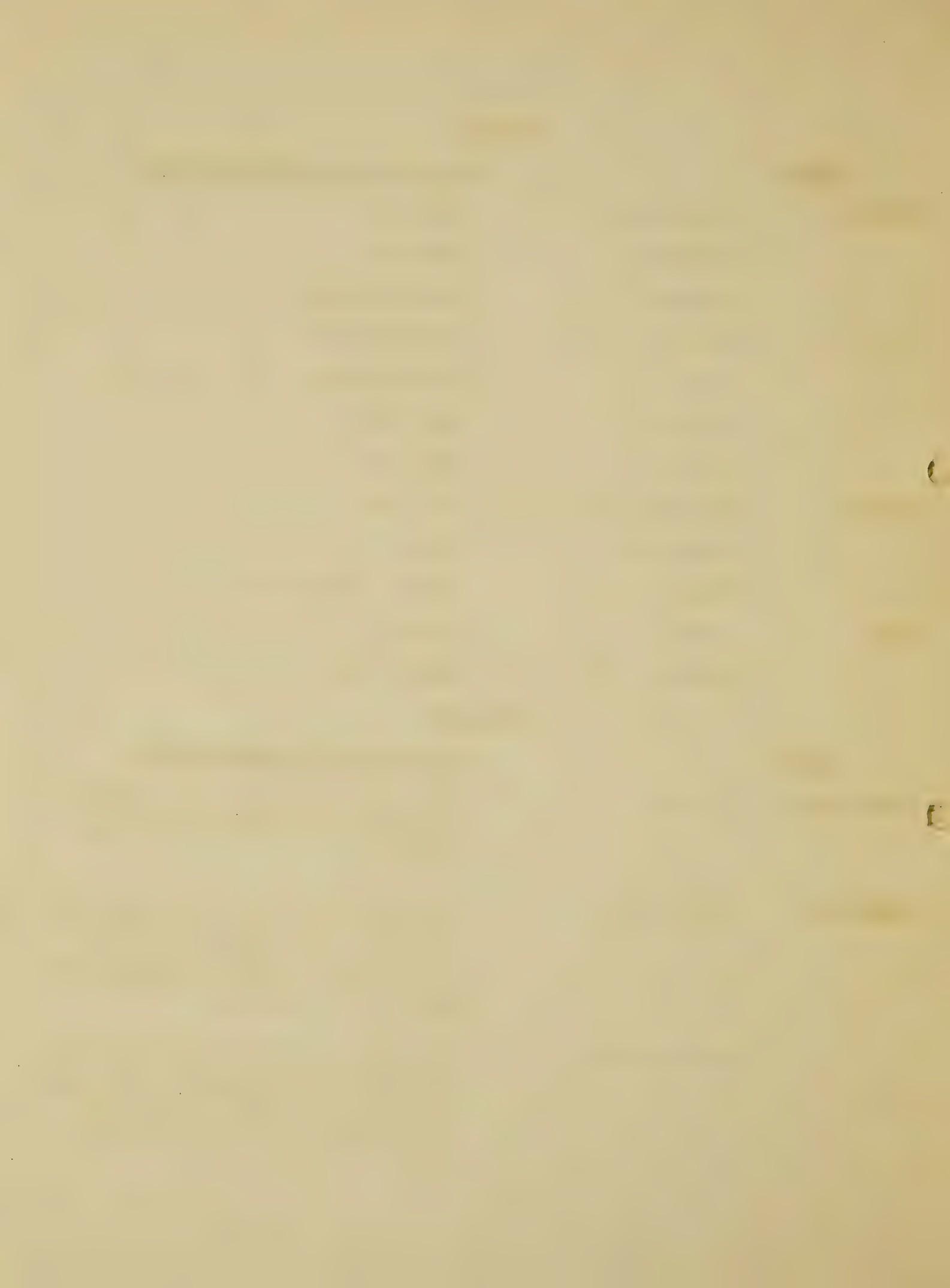


REGION IV

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
INDIANA	21 Bartholomew Army Camp
	38 Johnson Army Camp
	89 Harrison Defense Housing
	72 Clark Defense Housing
	44 Allen Defense Housing
	60 Morgan Repair Shop
	32 Hancock Army Camp
MICHIGAN	28 Presque Isle Light House
	33 Charlevoix Airport
	37 Huron Chrysler Tank Factory
OHIO	1 Miami Airport
	83 Huron Ordnance Plant

REGION VI

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
NORTH DAKOTA	17 McHenry Will serve Civil Aeronautics Authority airway beacon near Minot, North Dakota. Service to be established by December 15, 1941.
MINNESOTA	70G Hennepin The Minneapolis Flare Company proposes to build a large plant on the lines of this generating cooperative to manufacture flares for Army and Navy. Proposal tentative but strong indication that it will go through.
	88 Koochiching This project has been requested to serve a municipal airport for the City of International Falls, Minnesota. This will be a part of the National Defense Program. Airport to commence construction in the near future.



REGION VI

PROJECT

SOUTH DAKOTA 13 Custer

REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT

Army Board of Review will visit this area this week to inspect a site for Ammunition Storage Depot near Provo, South Dakota. Strong likelihood of this being built at an early date.

Municipal Airport to be built near Hot Springs, South Dakota, will be served by this project.

Angastora Dam to be built in the next few years in Fall River County for power generation and flood control purposes. Construction camp to be served by this project.

REGION VII

PROJECT

COLORADO 7 Mesa

REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT

Ferry Airport for bombers. \$300,000 allotted for improvement of airport. Grand Junction, Colorado.

17 Prowers

Airport at Lamar, Colorado

26 San Miguel

Vanadium Mines, Nucta, Colorado

29 Phillips

American Telephone and Telegraph Repeater Stations on the cross country cable, Holyoke, Colorado, and several C.A.A. Airplane beacons at Holyoke, Colorado.

15 Morgan

Airplane beacon at Fort Morgan, Colorado

35 Chaffee

Vanadium Mine at Salida, Colorado

WYOMING 21 Carbon

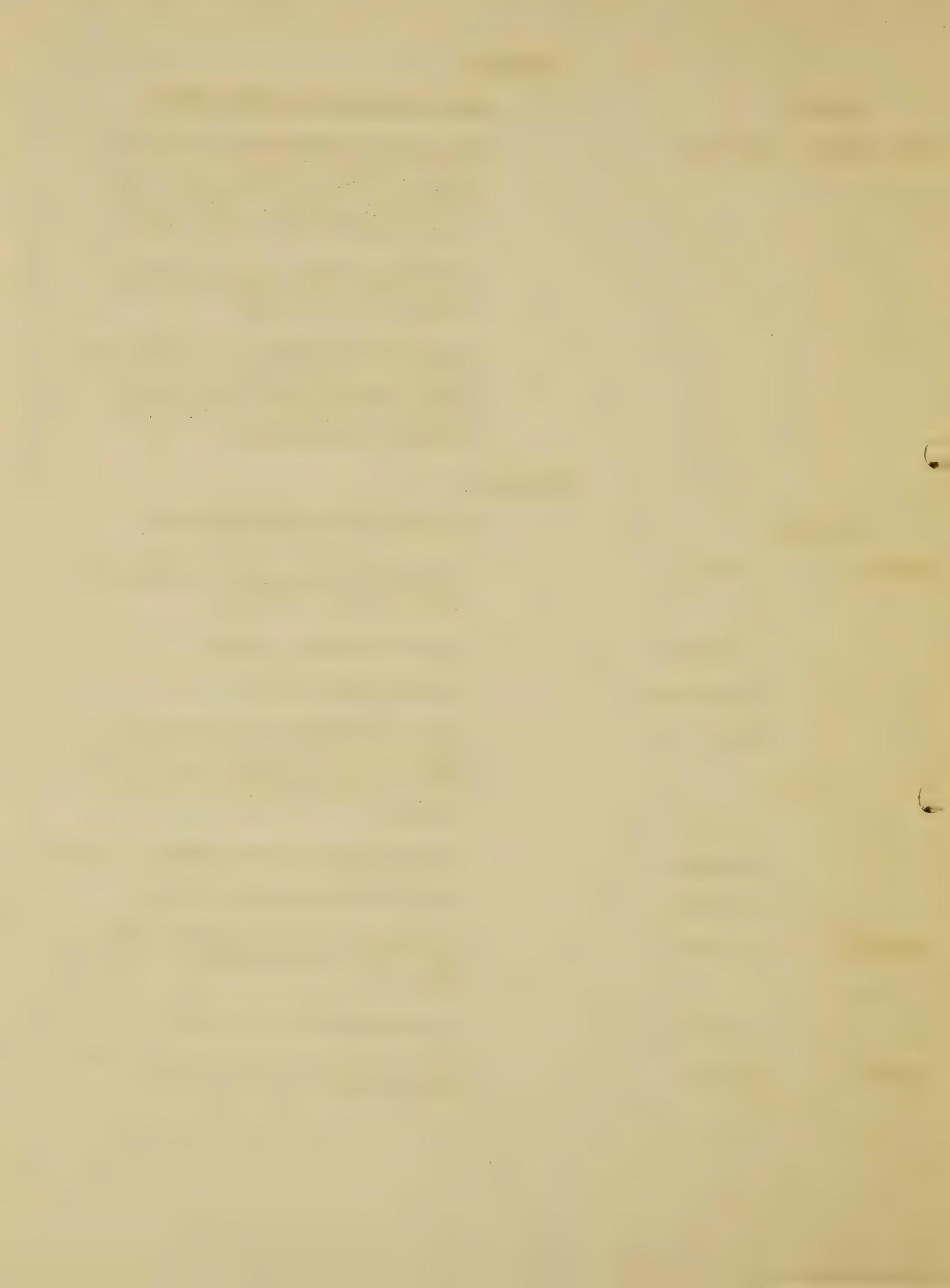
6 Repeater stations. American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Saratoga, Wyoming.

14 Laramie

Airplane Beacon at Pine Bluffs, Wyoming.

KANSAS 32 Reno

Serving construction of Knapolis Dam on Smoky River.



REGION VIII

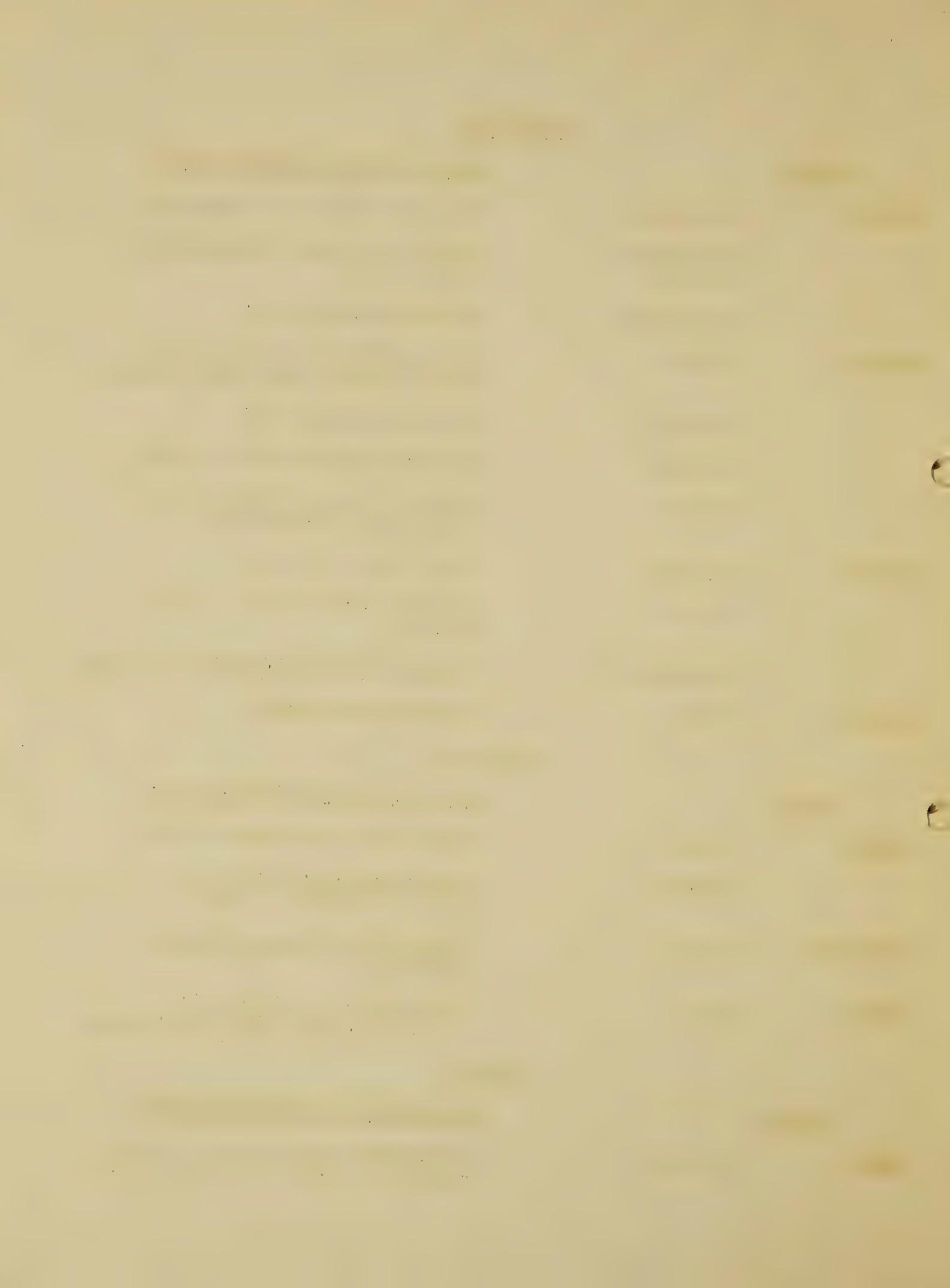
<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
LOUISIANA 18 Beauregard	Army Camp (Camp Polk - Leesville)
17 Claiborne)	Shell loading plant between the two
11 Bossier)	project areas.
12 Washington	Anhydrous Ammonia Plant
ARKANSAS 10 Pulaski	Fuse and Detonator, Picrate acid plant, Alumina plant, Camp Robinson.
27 Ouachita	Proposed aluminum plant
13 Johnson	Proposed army camp near Ft. Smith
11 Miller	Presently serving cinnabar mines. Proving grounds near Hope.
OKLAHOMA 25 Rogers	Bomber plant near Tulsa.
19 Craig	Smokeless powder plant - Choteau, Oklahoma.
23 Okmulgee	Proposed army camp (Cookson Hills Camp)
MISSOURI 48 Newton	Army camp near Neosho

REGION IX

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
OREGON 2 Lane	Army Airport near Eugene, Oregon
14 Umatilla	Army Ordnance and Munitions Depot at Hermiston, Oregon.
WASHINGTON 36B Adams	Harder Bombing Range at Marengo, Washington.
OREGON 21 Coos	Radio Beacon and Transmitter, U. S. Coast Guard, Cape Blanco, Oregon.

REGION X

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT</u>
TEXAS 88 Nueces	New residents around Naval Air Station near Corpus Christi, also dairy farms.



REGION X

PROJECT

REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT

TEXAS	96 Victoria	Port O'Connor, Texas, to be served and area surrounding this town. Port of entry to coastal army base on Matagorda Island. Air Corps training center at Victoria. Aerial bombing range on Matagorda Island.
	95 Medina	Uvalde Airport, served under contract by cooperative. Approved Defense project. Army subsistence orders in San Antonio total \$50,000,000.
	56 Lubbock	Although Army air training school near Lubbock, Texas, is not served as such by cooperative, its lines are adjacent.
	40 Bowie	Shell loading and munitions Depot in project area.
	55 Floyd	Cooperative is serving Municipal airport near Plainview.
	61 Coleman	Army Cadet air training school proposed in cooperative area at Coleman. Primary air school at Ballanger. Both approved Defense projects.
	106 Taylor	Approved Defense project. Camp Barkley at Abilene. Also airport development.
	99 Jones	Primary air school at Stamford. Approved Defense project.
	107 Martin	Twin engine and Bombardier air corps school at Midland. Approved Defense project.
	114 Tom Green	Goodfellow field. Basic air school at San Angelo. Approved Defense project.
	63 Navarro	Primary air school near Corsicana. Approved Defense project.
	52 Fannin	Primary air school near Bonham. Approved Defense project.
OKLAHOMA	15 Tillman	Primary air school near Vernon, Texas. Approved Defense project.



REGION X

PROJECT

REA AREA-LOAD FOR DEFENSE PROJECT

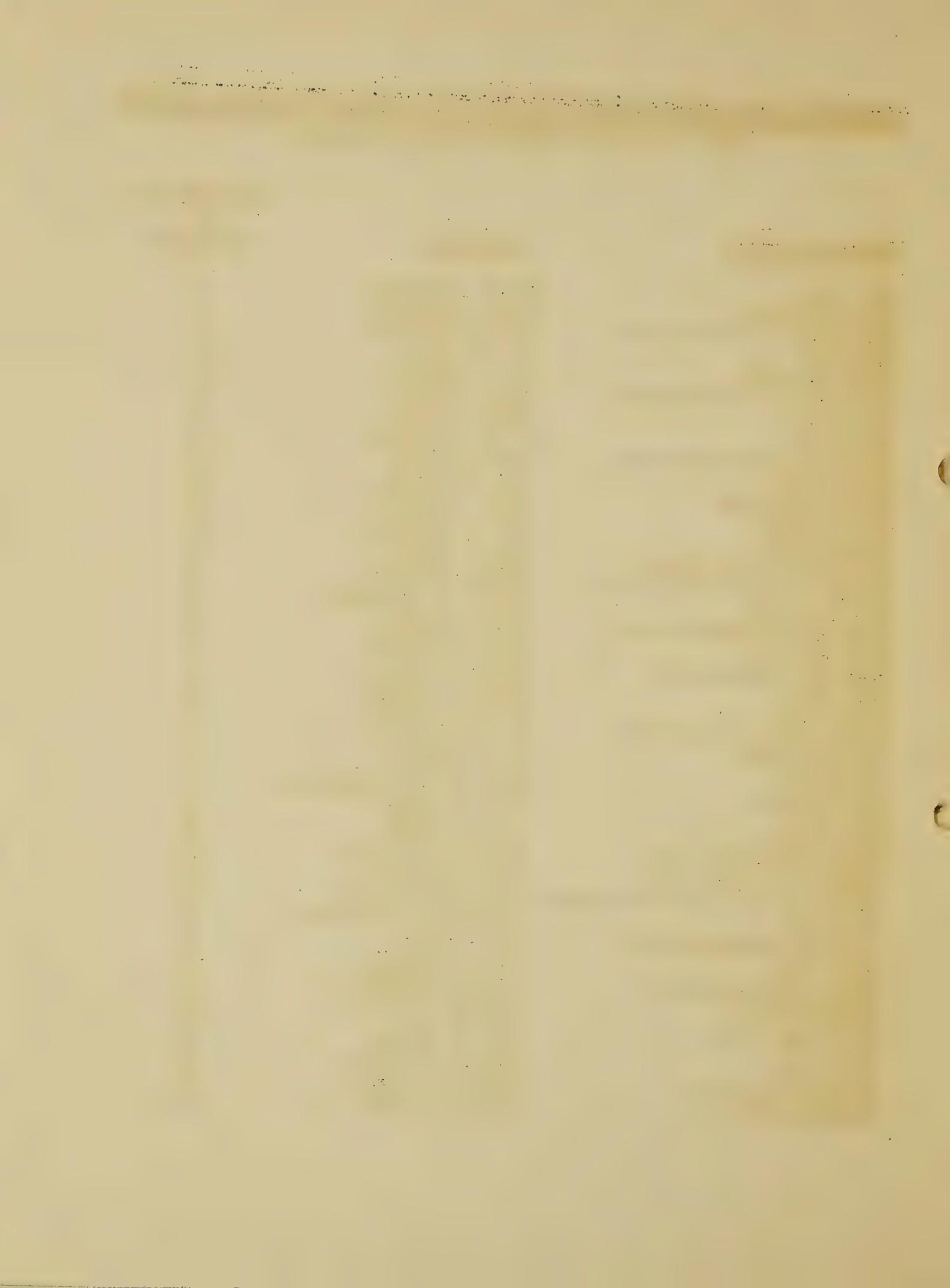
TEXAS	71 Clay	Sheppard Field Air Corps near Wichita Falls. Approved Defense project. Also hospital.
	50 Grayson	Basic air school in Grayson county. Approved Defense project.
	72 Lamar	Proposed army camp near Paris.
	40 Bowie	Lone Star Ordnance Plant and Red River Ordnance Depot. Approved Defense projects at Texarkana.
	53 McLennan	Basic air school near Waco, approved. Waco has \$6,800,000 Defense orders. Proposed army camp in Bosque county.
	86 Comanche	Camp Bowie also airport development. Approved Defense project.
	23 McCulloch	Basic air school (private). Approved project near Brady.
	102 Jackson	Dow Chemical Company. Magnesium plants and ammonia plants at Freeport. Approved Defense projects. Coast Artillery training center at Palacios. Approved Defense project. (Camp Hullen)
	93 Dewitt	Primary air school near Cuero. Approved Defense project.
	48 Hidalgo	Fort Brown, Shipyards at Brownsville. Air Corps Gunnery at Horlingen. Air Corps Gunnery at Mission. Approved Defense projects.
	100 Washington	Proposed army camp near Bastrop.
	94 Gonzales	Army subsistence orders in San Antonio total \$50,000,000.
	101 Parker	Camp Wollters near Mineral Wells. Also Airport development. Approved Defense projects.



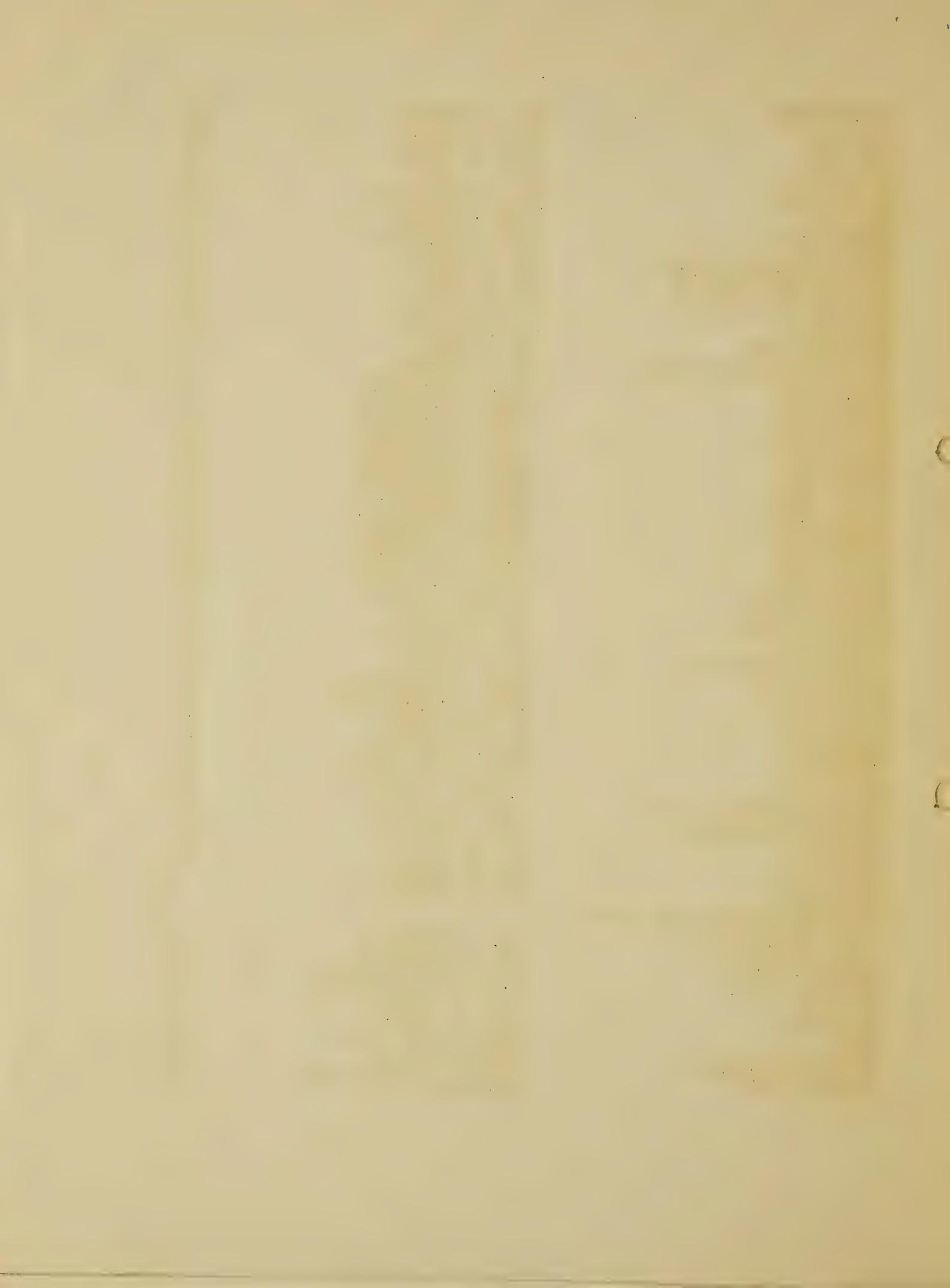
INDUSTRIAL LARGE POWER APPLICATIONS INVOLVING A DEGREE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

(May 5, 1940 to October 15, 1941, inclusive)

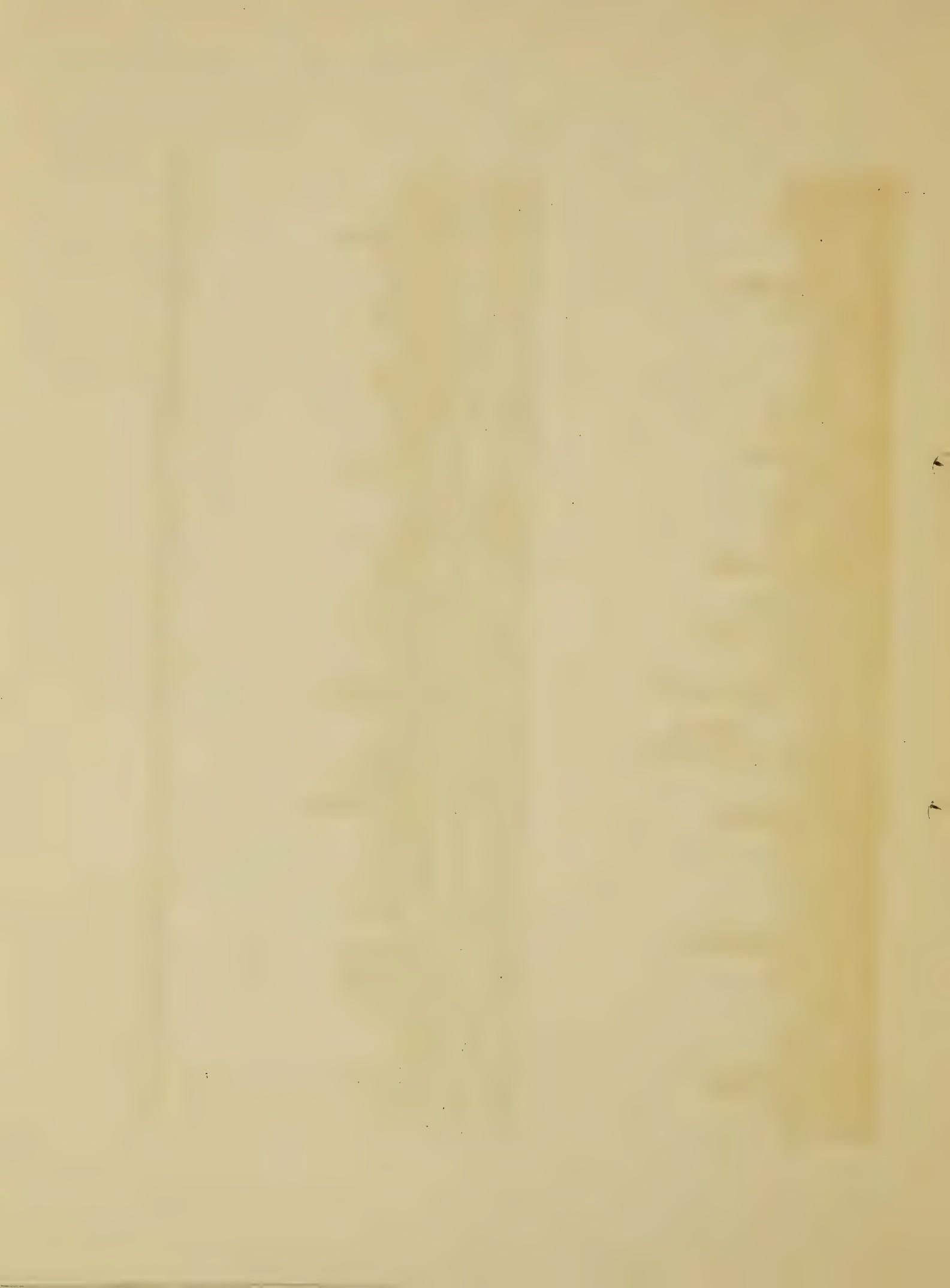
<u>TYPE OF INDUSTRY</u>	<u>SYSTEM NO.</u>	<u>CONNECTED LOAD IN KILOWATTS</u>
Coal Mine	Penna. 6 Indiana	10
Grain Elevator	Wash. 18 Spokane	15
Feed Mill and Canning Plant	Georgia 42 Toombs	70
Feed Mill	Iowa 31 Grundy	45
Kraft Pulp Mill	Ala. 27 Conecuh	146
Pipe Line Anti-Electrolysis	Texas 98 Young	20
Oil Field	Oklahoma 6 Caddo	40
Coal Mine	N. D. 17 McHenry	75
Kannapolis Dam Construction	Kansas 32 Reno	300
Machine Shop	Ind. 60 Morgan	18
General Farm Use	Wisc. 27 Buffalo	32
Hay Grinding	Mont. 1 Ravalli	16
Logging Camp	Fla. 15 Lafayette	25
Cooperative Mill (Grain)	Ohio 74 Butler	50
Monroe Oil and Fertilizer Co.	Georgia 35 Walton	60
Oil Well Pump	Penna. 17 Armstrong	15
Eden Valley Rendering Plant	Minn. 3 Meeker	21
Mack Coal Co.	Penna. 6 Indiana	10
John Hart Planing Mill	Penna. 6 Indiana	10
Coal Mine	Penna. 6 Indiana	10
Dairy Farm	Penna. 6 Indiana	12
Cotton Gin and Seed Tester	S. C. 19 Laurens	75
Grain Elevator	Ohio 31 Holmes	15
Coal Mine	Ky. 3 Jackson	20
Airway Beacon	Mich. 44 Grand Traverse	15
Coal Mine	Ill. 30 Adams	55
Paint Filler	Mo. 47 Cooper	56
Peanut Processing Plant	Texas 86 Comanche	22
Cimarron Gasoline Co.	Oklahoma 24 Lincoln	100
Gehring & Gums Large Truck Farms	Indiana 35 Jasper	36
Coal Mine	Colorado 26 San Miguel	20
Farm and Cattle Breeding	Iowa 9 Scott	15
Dairy Farm	N. D. 11 Cass	17
Farmers Union Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	15
Manganese Mine	Colorado 34 Eagle	125
Farm Corporation	Ohio 87 Wood	60
Coal Mine	Ill. 21 Menard	75
Grist Mill	Delaware 2 Sussex	50
Calvada Lumber Co.	Calif. 16 Plumas	36
Vanadium Mill	Colorado 7 Mesa	22



Oil Refinery	Ky. 3 Jackson	140
Coal Mine	Mich. 37 Huron	168
Coal Mine	Ill. 12 Bureau	23
Irrigation	Nebr. 4 Polk	19
Kaolin Mine	Ga. 69 Washington	150
Feed Mill	Okla. 10 Caddo	15
Pumice Plant	Nebr. 69 Dawson	23
Future Farmers of America	Ga. 51 Newton	45
Schnider Coal Mine #1	Mo. 34 Macon	50
Schnider Coal Mine #2	Mo. 34 Macon	50
Large Farm	N. D. 11 Cass	22
Manganese Mine	Va. 2 Craig	88
Ozark Smelting and Mining	Mo. 47 Cooper	200
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18A Eugene	37
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	74
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	74
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	186
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	246
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	186
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	130
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	112
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	148
Lumber Mill	Oregon 18B Eugene	186
Feed Grinding	Indiana 6 Boone	25
Housing Project	Fla. 14 Clay	65
Coal Mine	Ohio 88 Gallia	58
Alfalfa Drying Unit	Mo. 19 Boone	164
Logging Camp	Mont. 12 Missoula	25
Beet Loader	Mont. 9 Yellowstone	12
Stock Farm	Mo. 36 Audrain	14
Irrigation	Mont. 17 Rosebud	80
Irrigation	Idaho 10 Nez Perce	21
Cattle Farm	Indiana 6 Boone	22
Limestone Quarry Constr.	Idaho 19 Butte	62
Copper Mining Constr.	Idaho 19 Butte	127
Feed Mill	Ky. 26 Todd	27
Lumber Co.	Ga. 17 Burke	25
Grist Mill	Ky. 23 Taylor	8
Jennings Turner Vocat. School and Machine Shop	Ky. 50 Graves	8
Sugar Refinery	La. 8 Terrebonne	75
Rode Corn Whse.	N. D. 19 Grand Forks	10
Elevator	N. D. 19 Grand Forks	15
Feed Mill	Ill. 34 Jackson	20
Ranch	Mont. 21 Big Horn	64
Irrigation Pumping	Nebr. 70 Thayer	18
Vanadium Mine	Colorado 26 San Miguel	80



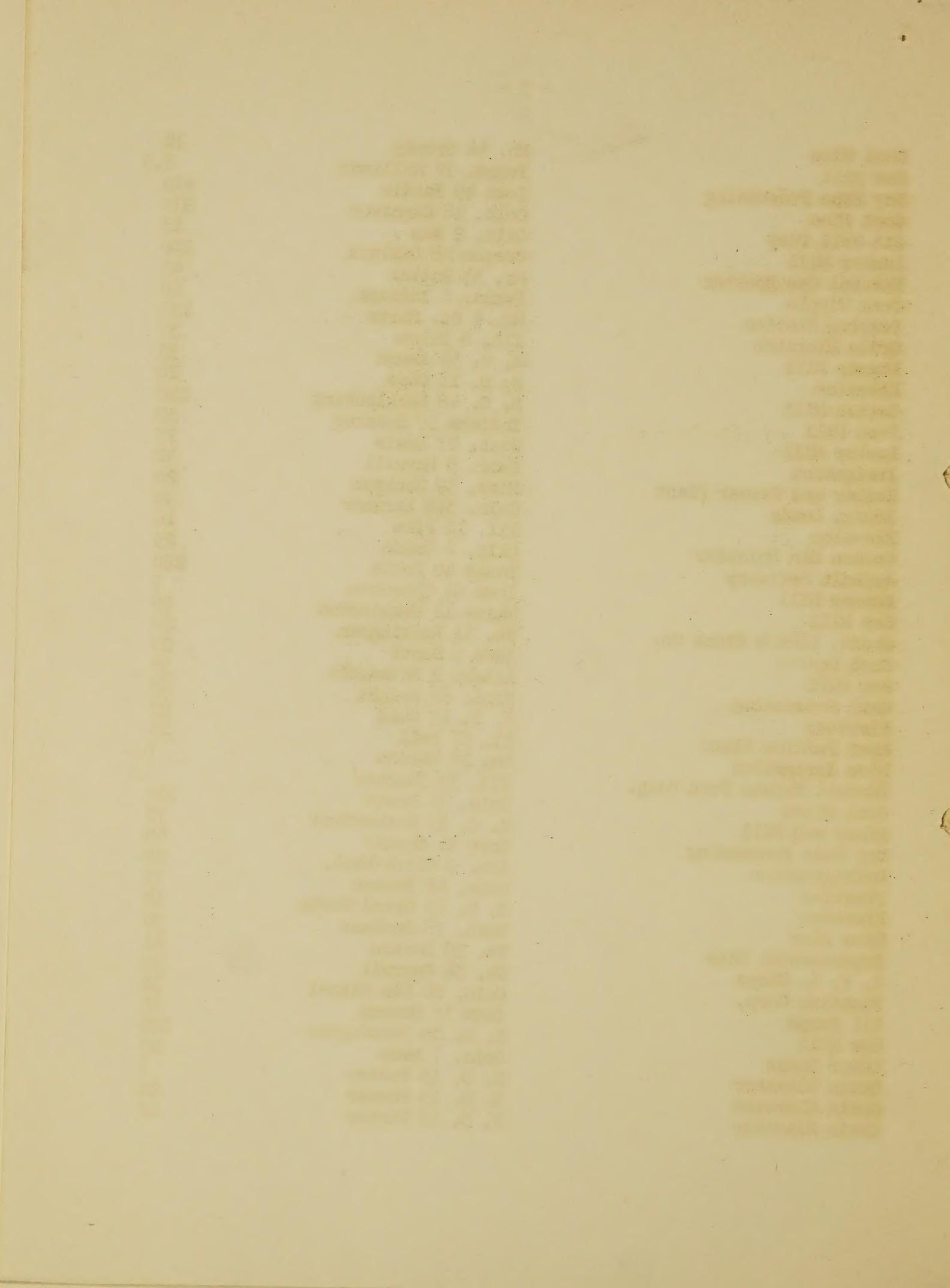
Lumber Mill	Calif. 6 Modoc	188
Oil Pumping	Texas 68 Cook	25
Seed Corn Co.	Ill. 26 Iroquois	115
Coal Mine	Penna. 17 Armstrong	18
Coal Mine	Ind. 81 Sullivan	20
Gas Booster Pump	Penna. 13 Tioga	110
Lumber Mill	Va. 22 Caroline	70
Elevator	Okla. 12 Alfalfa	25
Saw Mill	Mo. 33 Butler	15
Coal Mine	Colo. 22 Boulder	94
Coal Mine	Mo. 50 Lafayette	30
Cattle Ranch	Ala. 29 Greene	25
Asphalt Co.	Miss. 20 Yazoo	90
Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	5
Boat Hoist	Mich. 29 Ontonagon	5
Cotton Gin	Texas 60 Lynn	30
Machine Shop	Texas 60 Lynn	23
Machine Shop	Texas 60 Lynn	34
Tankage Rendering	Ind. 100 Newton	16
Lumber Mill	Minn. 82 Becker	60
Oil Well Pumps	Ill. 46 Madison	22
Humble Oil & Refg.	Texas 102 Jackson	75
Oil Well Pumping	Ill. 46 Madison	15
Hammer Mill	Miss. 40 Smith	20
Chemical Manufacturers	Va. 11 Rockingham	200
Oil Well Pumps	Texas 74 Seymour-Pub.	60
Seed Corn Processing	Iowa 26 Shelby	17
Commercial Lime Gusher	Wisc. 25 Monroe	10
Coal Mine	Penna. 6 Indiana	15
Saw Mill	Maine 2 Penobscot	25
Grain Elevators	N. D. 19 Grand Forks	30
Cotton Gin	Ark. 11 Jackson	58
Irrigation	Ark. 11 Jackson	20
Irrigation	Ark. 11 Jackson	30
Saw Mill	Ark. 18 Carroll	22
Coal Mine	Indiana 42 Parke	63
Lone Star Machine Co.	Texas 60 Lynn	25
Irrigation	Nebr. 1 Roosevelt	14
Irrigation	Nebr. 1 Roosevelt	14
Elevator	Minn. 39 Chippewa	17
Oil Camps	Texas 60 Lynn	10
Lead Mine	Mo. 46 Taney	70
Monarch Mining Co.	Mo. 46 Taney	110
Fertilizer Plant	Ohio 75 Williams	40
Coal Mine	Ind. 42 Parke	63
Coal Mine	Ill. 39 Fulton	50



Coal Mine	Ill. 39 Fulton	20
Coal Mine	Ill. 39 Fulton	15
Coal Company	Ohio 88 Gallia	10
Coal Mine	Ill. 39 Fulton	380
Oil Pumps	Fla. 30 Walton	10
Ivan Rustad M.G. Welding School	N. D. 11 Cass	6
Hammer Mill	Ill. 18 Pike	25
Welding	Wisc. 16 Douglas	8
Fluorspar Mine	Colo. 35 Chaffee	35
Colorado Fluorspar Co.	Colo. 35 Chaffee	100
Chaffee County Fluorspar Corp.	Colo. 35 Chaffee	50
The Citizens Oil Co.	Fla. 30 Walton	20
Lime Rock Quarry	Wash. 9 San Juan	20
Bauxite Mine	Ga. 66 Taylor	45
Flour Mill	Ind. 1 Green	35
Lime Grinding	Mo. 41 Pettis	45
Feed Cutter	Iowa 53	10
Dairying	Ga. 22 Colquitt	25
Elevator	Colo. 15 Morgan	30
Rock Crusher	Ill. 18 Pike	75
Elevator	Idaho 11 Kootenai	9
Nickey Bros., Inc.	Miss. 45 Clark-Lauderdale	155
U. S. Coast Guard	Mich. 28 Presque Isle	16
Iron Ore Mine	Texas 40 Bowie	20
Barlow Grain & Stock (Elevator)	N. D. 13 Foster	20
U. S. Mercury Co.	Ark. 12 Miller	70
Blacksmith Sutton S. D.	N. D. 13 Foster	5
Stanolind Oil Co. (Oil Pumps)	Texas 68 Cooke	20
Cotton Seed Oil	Tenn. 20 Gibson	870
Dairy and Ranch	Texas 87 Karnes	20
Limestone Quarry	Idaho 10 Nez Perce	135
Gen. Farming	Iowa 30 Franklin	15
Lime Rock Plant	Mo. 19 Boone	82
Elevator	N. D. 11 Cass	23
Gypsum Mine	Colo. 26 San Miguel	25
Hops Processing	Wash. 8 Benton	45
Hops Processing	Wash. 8 Benton	16
Ice Plant	Miss. 38 Warren	65
Metal Stamping	Mich. 40 Allegan	22
Coal Mine	Iowa 21 Guthrie	17
Apple Storage	Tenn. 51 Johnson	33
Hops Processing	Wash. 8 Benton	10
Cotton Gin	Mo. 33 Butler	95
Irrigation	Ark. 11 Jackson	11
Feed Grinder	S. C. 37 Lexington	15



Coal Mine	Mo. 44 Grundy	12
Saw Mill	Penna. 12 Sullivan	8.5
Soy Bean Processing	Iowa 49 Hardin	410
Coal Mine	Colo. 18 Gunnison	250
Oil Well Pump	Okla. 2 Kay	13
Lumber Mill	Oregon 28 Oakland	100
Natural Gas Booster	Mo. 33 Butler	40
Coal Tipple	Penna. 6 Indiana	10
Pumping Station	Md. 4 St. Marys	120
Grain Elevator	Ill. 8 Coles	37
Hammer Mill	N. C. 34 Anson	35
Elevator	N. D. 11 Cass	20
Cotton Mill	N. C. 48 Mecklenburg	150
Feed Mill	Indiana 99 Spencer	39
Lumber Mill	Wash. 27 Lewis	75
Irrigation	Nebr. 3 Morrill	52
Lumber and Veneer Plant	Miss. 39 Jackson	20
Irrig. Loads	Colo. 31B Larimer	90
Elevator	Ill. 18 Pike	16
Cotton Gin Unloader	Okla. 6 Caddo	23
Asphalt Refinery	Texas 40 Bowie	220
Hammer Mill	Iowa 61 Cherokee	7
Saw Mill	Maine 12 Washington	95
South. Lime & Stone Co.	Va. 11 Rockingham	60
Seed Drying	Iowa 9 Scott	25
Saw Mill	Alaska 2 Matanuska	35
Marl Processing	Minn. 62 Wright	65
Elevator	N. D. 11 Cass	23
Meat Packing Plant	Ky. 57 Bell	15
Rice Irrigation	Mo. 20 Marion	7.5
Hancock Frozen Food Corp.	Ill. 33 Hancock	7.5
Coal Mines	Colo. 36 Routt	500
Mines and Mill	N. C. 25 Rutherford	75
Soy Bean Processing	Iowa 31 Grundy	40
Refrigeration	Ala. 9 Clark-Wash.	20
Plastics	Okla. 26 Harmon	75
Elevator	N. D. 19 Grand Forks	12
Mica Mine	Wash. 18 Spokane	35
Experimental Mine	Va. 38 Loudon	41
N. Y. A. Shops	Ga. 34 Carroll	90
Vanadium Corp.	Colo. 26 San Miguel	30
Oil Pumps	Iowa 16 Monona	15
Saw Mill	S. D. 10 Pennington	125
Labor Homes	Colo. 7 Mesa	25
Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	8
Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	10
Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	12



Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	12
Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	12
Grain Elevator	N. D. 13 Foster	12
Large Poultry Farm	Wisc. 55 Adams	40
Pipe Line Pumps	Miss. 40 Smith	1350
Dairy	Miss. 31 Washington	25
Coal Mine	Ky. 55 Henderson-Union	10
Coal Mine	Ky. 55 Henderson-Union	30
Coal Mine	Ill. 39 Fulton	100
Lumber Mill	Maine 13 Hancock	50
Iron Mine	Ala. 28 Chambers	250
U. S. Army Gasoline Storage	Ga. 66 Taylor	25
Rice Irrigation	Mo. 33 Butler	6
Cotton Gin	Texas 60 Lynn	15
Cabbage Farm	N. J. 4 Monmouth	15
Apple Storage	N. J. 4 Monmouth	8
Feed Grinding	Nebr. 79 Red Willow	25
Large Ranch	Texas 106 Taylor	25
Municipal Airport	Mo. 34 Macon	15
Coal Mine	Mo. 44 Grundy	30
Feed Grinding	Iowa 3 Plymouth	23
Dairy	Miss. 31 Washington	175
Oil Wells	Wyo. 16 Hot Springs	250
Cotton Gin	New Mexico 4 Eddy	80
Farmers Cooperative	Alaska 2 Matanuska	120
Humble Oil Co.	La. 6 St. Marys	20
Gas Pumps	N. Mex. 4 Eddy	60
Gas Pressure	N. Mex. 4 Eddy	40

